EAST WEST 東西報

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Mapping plans for an affirmative action program is the United Contractors Association's board of directors. (Stanley Lim photo)

Minority contractors band for bold action

By STANLEY LIM

Dr. Sun Yat-sen, once noting the disunity among his countrymen before the Revolution, commented that the Chinese are like loose sand in a dish pan. Last week, a group of *new* Chinese proved him wrong (again!) under the gazing eyes of his revered image.

Meeting last Wednesday, at 1231 Stockton Street, the United Contractors' Association, composed of young Chinese building contractors, announced they're solidly formed and are ready for action.

Actually, this is not a "new" group. Loosely organized almost a year ago, they have only recently got their by-laws written and will soon become a corporation. Among other things, they're now looking for more members.

The Association's name is significant. Originally called the United Chinese Contractor's Association, now the word "Chinese" has been dropped. "So other minority contractors can join us without hesitation," said Henry "Hank" Tom, UCA's president and boss of Tom and Tom Construction here in the City.

OBJECTIVES

This is no mah-jong club. Their business is dead serious.

After a brief discussion, the board of directors adoped a three-point objectives as follows:

1. To create a pooling of resources to provide a centralized source of aid in methods of obtaining, negotiating and serving construction contracts.

2. To obtain for its members, the business education and orientation to secure a fair share of the construction contracts where public funds are involved.

3. To provide, through combined resources and affirmative action programs, contracts for its members and adequate training opportunities for young men who have been excluded by discrimination because of race, color, or creed.

"No doubt, we're after a slice of the big construction pie," said Frank Lim, the Association's secretary and owner of CAPS Plumbing, "but we also want to help the less experienced Chinese and other minority contractors with technical assistance."

Other "chartered" members sharing the same enthusiasm as Lim included fire sprinkler executive Mel Lee, prominent Chinatown painting contractor Bowman Chan, electricians Tom Yick and Ben Louie, and general contractor Chester Chin. All are members of the board of directors.

Frank Lee, a recruiter from the Apprenticeship Opportunities Foundation, also came to throw in his support.

SOLIDARITY

Call it minority solidarity if you will. Groups banded together like UCA are mainly due to government agencies' encouragement of minority entrepreneurship. Setting the pace successfully in the San Francisco Bay Area have been the predominantly black-owned General and Specialty Contractors Association and Soul Transport, Inc.

The basic aim for these groups is to beef up their financial strength; thereby bonding capacity will be increased to qualify them for bigger projects. There are plenty of biggies around—highrises, hospitals, schools, airport expansion, housing and, of course, redevelopment.

Since more and more governmental agencies are actively pushing affirmative action programs or "hometown plans," the pressure is on the prime contractor to sub out some of the work to minority contractors. For example, the San Francisco Housing Authority has entered into an agreement with a Western Addition neighborhood group to require a 50 per cent minority contractor participation if the project is to be built in that area. This will make groups like UCA eagerly sought after.

In order to put words into action, membership chairman Tom Yick announced the Association will immediately solicit membership not only from the Chinese and Japanese but Chicano and other communities as well. Yick stated two types of membership will be available: voting membership at $24 per year, and associate membership, requiring a $5 annual due.

Minority contractors wanting to join are urged to contact Yick at 474-8212 or write to the Association headquarters at 1241 Stockton Street, San Francisco.

The board also announced they are currently looking for an executive director to handle the administrative functions. Interested persons should contact Frank Lim; phone 474-3800.

Racism charged in Houston rape case

HOUSTON, Texas—On March 31, 1971, a Chinese student at the University of Houston was found guilty of rape and sentenced to prison for twenty years. The circumstances around the case have brought charges of racism and legal injustice from outraged Chinese and Asian students all over the nation.

A nationwide committee set up by the Chinese Students Association is now raising $25,000 to appeal the case. As far as these students are concerned, one of their brothers has become the victim of a clear case of racial discrimination, and they have banded together to seek justice.

CONVICTED

Millar Chick-yee Tsoi, age 24, convicted of rape, is a predental student from Hong Kong. His troubles began on January 2, 1970, when a 22-year-old coed of the University of Houston was raped by a man who forced his way into her apartment with a paper sack over his head and wearing gloves. A few days later on another occasion, a Mrs. R. Ellis was confronted by a man with a pistol, wearing a handkerchief over his face. Mrs. Ellis was injured and feigned unconsciousness until the intruder left.

The arrest of Tsoi came in early December, 1970, when a man called him to see a car that Tsoi wished to sell. Tsoi agreed to meet him near an apartment complex, but when no one showed, Tsoi headed for home. Meanwhile, a girl living at the apartment received a call from a man who claimed to answer her "roommate wanted" ad and wished to take a look at the apartment. Owing to past rape cases, the girl had already been warned by the campus police to notify them on receiving suspicious phone calls. As a result, the police had the area covered when Tsoi arrived. Tsoi's car was stopped, and a search revealed some paper sacks and gloves in the trunk. The police then searched Tsoi's apartment, but failed to find any pistol or firearm. In spite of this, Tsoi was arrested and charged with rape.

Later, in court, the judge allowed the prosecution to use Mrs. Ellis's case to support the coed's rape case against Tsoi. John Wong, Tsoi's roommate, and Wong's two sisters, all testified that Tsoi was asleep when the rape was committed. Hazel Gaskins, a coed, testified that she saw Tsoi at the library about the same time Mrs. Ellis was attacked. Several testified in Tsoi's behalf attesting to his good character, including the director of the International Student Office of the University of Houston.

The defense claims contradiction in the victim's testimony that the attacker wore glasses, a statement that she subsequently changed. They claim that Mrs. Ellis's case should not have been brought together with the rape case. The only fingerprint found at the scene of the crime does not belong to Tsoi.

The Chinese students were particularly upset by the prosecution's closing statement: "The United States is a beautiful country open to everyone; it is a land of opportunity. *But if someone comes to this country and mistreats her people, then he should be punished severely.*" They were also upset that Tsoi's rights were violated and his apartment searched illegally.

DEFENSE FUND

The Committee for Millar C. Y. Tsoi Appeal is engaging attorney Peter Foreman to represent Tsoi in an appeal for a new trial. Foreman's fee is $25,000, with $10,000 in advance.

The students have collected $4,000 in donations and Tsoi's brother in Hong Kong raised $3,000. The defense fund is short by $18,000.

Donations should be sent to:
Committee for Millar C. Y. Tsoi Appeal Fund
Chinese Students Association
University Center Box 50
3801 Cullen Blvd.
Houston, Texas

New York City first Chinese commissioner

NEW YORK—Irving S. K. Chin, a Chicago-born Chinese American attorney, was installed on April 5 as a member of Mayor Lindsay's Human Rights Commission. The 40-year-old is the first person of Chinese descent to become a city commissioner here.

Mrs. Eleanor Holmes Norton, commission chairman, in recognition of Chin's appointment, said the commission has begun to work with the Oriental community, "a long-neglected community in our city" and one which is suffering special hardships since the great influx into Chinatown since the 1965 immigration reforms.

Chin elaborated on the troubles of Chinatown, in which he lives, saying there was a tendency to overlook the needs of his people because their limited voting leverage and their avoidance of violence "gave prior preference to black and Puerto Rican minorities."

"The Chinese have not attained equality," Chin declared. "Moral as well as political standards should be observed in dealing with the Chinese." He listed some of the needs: a center where Chinese can learn English as a second language, a special school district for Chinatown instead of the sprawling one in which the Chinese minority is dominated by Puerto Rican and black representatives.

He also spoke seriously on the subject of Chinese equality of opportunity in the nation.

Chin graduated from North High School in Worcester, Mass., where he was voted "most likely to succeed" by his classmates, starring in tennis and track. He was on the dean's list for four years at Yale, majoring in history and graduating in 1953. He joined the Air Force, assigned to intelligence, and mustered out as a captain. Then came Harvard Law School where he worked on the Law School Record and is now a member of the law firm of Holtzman, Wise and Shepard.

Chinatown, FEPC hit Alioto's "date game"

By EMORY M. LEE

A scheduled meeting on Thursday, April 8, between representatives of the Chinese community and John De Lucca, the executive director of Mayor Joseph Alioto's office, was canceled when De Lucca failed to appear. The 9:30 a.m. meeting, which had been arranged weeks before by the California Fair Employment Practice Commission (FEPC), was to be held at the FEPC office. The meeting was arranged following charges of discrimination by representatives of the Chinese community at a public hearing of FEPC on December 10, 1970.

The meeting was set to allow the Chinese community an opportunity to question the mayor's chief officer directly on many issues pertaining to Chinatown, according to FEPC officials. Some of the topics

(continued on page 6)

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EDITORIAL

US-PEKING RELATIONS

Peking's invitation to the U.S. table tennis team to tour China is just a frosting on a sundae. The episode is but one incident in the dramatic shift of US-Chinese relations.

The invitation comes as the first direct, concrete Chinese response to US efforts to open up relations between the two countries. Latest was the move to drop all passport restrictions on Americans visiting China. President Nixon's use of the previously shunned official state title– "The People's Republic of China" in his foreign policy message, did not go unnoticed in Peking.

The Nixon administration is reorienting its policy China and this will include the abandoning of its traditional opposition to Chinese entry into the United Nations. However this does not mean the expulsion of Taiwan from that body.

Officials deny that the US should play a role in solving the "China problem", that is, the question of Peking-Taipei relations. It is naive to think that Washington could do so They feel, however, that the two sides will eventually solve it themselves.

Meanwhile, according to underground news emanating from Taiwan there's talk that Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek is contemplating to step down as president of the Republic of China. There is no denying that the Nationalist government is facing its greatest crisis since its exile from the mainland in 1949. The great shift in US-Peking relations has led the Nationalists to call an emergency meeting to consider three issues:

1. Resignation from the United Nations.
2. Diplomatic relations with Peking.
3. Diplomatic relations with countries allied with Peking.

CHINESE BILINGUAL PILOT PROGRAM

We are vitally interested in the development of the Chinese Bilingual Pilot Program held at Commodore Stockton School. This is a five year project funded by the Federal government to develop a model that can be replicated by other school districts with similar educational needs.

Started in 1969 with one first-grade class, it now has two first-grade and two second-grade classes. It would seem logical that the third year operation will include the present setup plus two third-grade classes.

Since it is the only Chinese Bilingual Program in the country, the expansion of this program is imperative. The curriculum materials developed by them not only will help other school districts wanting to start a similar program, but also aid in the broadening of cultural understanding of one group among the cultural diversity within this country.

The goal is a worthy one: educating youngsters to become bilingual and bicultural. We heartily believe this program is relevant for our community.

Letters to the Editor

END S.E. ASIAN WAR

Dear Editor:

The time has long since come to end the war in Southeast Asia. The My Lais, the phosphorus rockets and the napalm bombs have numbed our senses and deadened our souls. But the death and destruction in Indo-China is very real. There have been over 300,000 Vietnamese civilian deaths and millions of casualties. The Indo-China peninsula has seen the most intensive bombing in the history of mankind. The time has come for Asians in America to speak to this continued death and destruction.

Asians Against the War has been organized to provide a vehicle for Asian anti-war sentiment. We will pursue three goals:

1) The collection of research concerning the effects of the Indo-China war on Asians in Asia and Asians in America.
2) The mobilization of Asians in Davis against the war.
3) The coordination of Asian organizations throughout the state in an effort to end the war.

We fully endorse the April 24 anti-war demonstrations in San Francisco and Washington, D.C., that are being sponsored by the National Peace Action Coalition. We urge all Asians to participate in these peaceful protests against the war.

As the war continues, the death and destruction mount. Join us in our struggle.

Kirkman Lok
Cliff Lee
Coordinators, Asians Against the War
College Station A
University of California
Davis, California

RELIGIOUS HOLIDAYS

Dear Editor:

Your editorial in the issue for February 17 is very good. In my lectures on ASIATIC BUDDHISM IN THE S.F. BAY AREA (a slide show) I endeavor to present, as well as I can, the thought which you have so ably expressed. However, it is difficult to convey to the "standard occidental," with his western cultural background—Greek-Judaic-Christian—that "religion" can be other than institutionalized. The concept of "family centered religion" is difficult to put across in a way that the church-oriented occidental can grasp. True, there still remains a few families which observe the custom of "giving thanks" before a meal; in an occasional Catholic home, one sees a wall niche or other shrine with image of a saint. Nonetheless, the problem you describe remains fixed!

I hope that the teachers who knocked off work because of Chinese New Year can put their point across. As I see it, Chinese New Year is certainly as much a religious observance as Rosh Hashana, Good Friday, Christmas, Thanksgiving, Easter. Within an hour, I am heading for a Hanamatsuri observance—and often, I make it for its Chinese equivalent, at 109 Waverly Place. Lao Tzu's Birthday certainly is as entirely "religious" as is Christmas. Whether the characteristically Western attitute arises from ignorance or intolerance, I must abstain from stating at this time! But I look forward to a day of enlightenment —Western culture will be enriched.

Sincerely,
E. Hoffman Price
Redwood City

BIRTH OF ASIAN BLUES

Dear Editor,

I would like to correct a misleading sentence which appears on page six of your April 7, 1971, issue. In referring to the Chinese Exclusion Acts, author Betty Lee Sung states, "Never in the history of the United States have people been so humiliated, so disgraced. . . ."

It is perfectly obvious that all minorities in the United States have been humiliated and disgraced, particularly the largest minority, blacks. Destroying the culture of transported West Africans was an indescribable horror. However, one of the positive benefits has been the evolution of America's only original musical art form, JAZZ, based primarily on blues originating from the black experience (or in some cases a yellow experience).

More American orientals (brothers and sisters) should investigate our own musical art form rather than attempting to identify solely with western European music merely because it's appropriate culturally in the white society.

Wendell Mew

Communist Chinese Premier Chou En-lai joins members of U.S. ping-pong team at a Peking reception.

MRS. MAO'S BALLET ENDS PING PONG Trip

CANTON—America's table tennis team ended its historic visit to Communist China last Friday after attending a ballet the night before staged by the wife of party chairman Mao Tse-tung.

The ballet, "Red Detachment of Women," was revised and directed by Mao's wife, Chiang Ching. It was performed by the Peking Ballet Company—China's finest.

The dancing of star ballerina Yu Lei-ti in the role of the oppressed daughter of a poor peasant, was brilliant. Her agility and gracefulness impressed the Americans as did the setting and the corps de ballet.

U. S. INVITATION TO CHINESE NEWSMEN

WASHINGTON—The State Department issued a virtual invitation last Friday to Chinese newsmen to work in the United States and also implicitly urged Peking to keep out the welcome mat for American journalists.

State Department spokesman Robert J. McCloskey said that the President was "of course" including newsmen when he said the United States is prepared to expedite visas. So far, McCloskey said, there have been no requests for visas from the Chinese mainland.

Mao among 'best dressed'

Tailor and Cutter, Britain's male fashion bible, names Chairman Mao Tse-tung to its list of the world's 100 best-dressed men.

"Chairman Mao," said the magazine, "is the only statesman since Churchill to have created a fashion trend." But it conceded that "most 'Mao-collared' jackets owe more to Nehru than to the inspiration of the chairman's thoughts."

the CHI-am corner

By Jade Fong

AMERASIA...is the title of a new Asian American quarterly magazine published in New Haven, Connecticut. If you're at all interested in the Asian American scene and thoughts across the country, give *Amerasia Journal* a try. It doesn't come across as strongly as *Aion,* but it has its own message to bear in trying "to accurately assess our past, to attain a clear knowledge of our present situation, and to pose plausible, well-defined visions of our future."

The first issue which came out in March of this year contains a wealth of information and/or entertainment. Fully documented, each article is worth reading. Rocky Chin's article on New York's Chinatown digs into the many problems the Chinese in New York share with us in San Francisco's Chinatown...housing, overpopulation, recreation, employment, youth, crime, education, the aged...but *"New York City is not San Francisco. It is older, larger, and louder. Also denser, dirtier, richer, and poorer."* Chin does not spare the truth. The frustrations of a Chinese people trying to live a decent life is all too real to us. Especially interesting is the history and development of New York's Chinatown, which also includes the new movement of young Chinese, such as I Wor Kuen, who are trying to change the opinions of their Chinese Six Companies, the New York Chinese Consolidated Benevolent Association. Reading Chin's article makes you grateful for the very little San Francisco's Chinatown has achieved thus far.

If you prefer character studies, you will enjoy two articles that deal with the acculturation problems of the Chinese in America: Bill Lee's "Yung Wing and the Americanization of China" and Lowell Chun-Hoon's "Jade Snow Wong and the Fate of Chinese-American Identity." The former article takes us back to the 1860s when Yung Wing is sent to America for a Western education by missionaries in China. As a result, he becomes very Westernized and can never again accept the Chinese way of life. On returning home, he tries unsuccessfully to Westernize the thinking and ways of his people. Frustrated, he returns to America, marries an American and makes America his home.

"The Americanization of China that Yung Wing spoke for did not come about. His vision of educational reform producing Westernized leaders of reform came closest to realization among the Western-educated intellectuals and middle-classes of Chinese coastal cities. While this group received an education that made them Western in outlook to a degree, they had a small role in the great political developments of the 20th century. Western education did not produce a generation of leaders who revolutionized values. Chinese values were revolutionized by turmoil, war and political revolution, not reform. The ultimate result of this revolution of values was not an American China but a Communist China."

The article on Jade Snow Wong is an interpretation of *Fifth Chinese Daughter* from an angle of a young Chinese-American in search of her identity. Using sociological studies on the Chinese as reference sources, Chun-Hoon does a good job of analyzing Jade Snow Wong's problems: She is caught between the rigid obedience of the Chinese family structure and the individual volition and freedom encouraged in American society.

After bringing this conflict to light, Chun–Hoon speaks of the fear of cultural extinction since each new generation of Chinese-Americans becomes that much more Americanized. Thus, the warning is: *"Unless Chinese-Americans choose to assert and retain their unique culture as Jade Snow Wong had, they will, by their inaction, destroy their right to be different and unique. If Chinese-Americans in general do not choose to have and to shape their own identities, those in the American majority will choose and decide an identity for them."*

(I would add that it is not so much a right as a need for us to adopt a life style that reflects our conflicting backgrounds. Rejecting everything Chinese means giving up any traces of our origins and thereby losing our racial identity.)

Other material in *Amerasia* include Sheridan Tatsuno's article on how community involvement can direct urban renewal, making a place like San Francisco's Japantown the place it is, modern poetry by two Asian Americans, an interview with Warren Furutani of the Japanese American Citizens League, and a review of Stanford Lyman's *The Asian in the West.*

Amerasia is on the right tract. It can be a cohesive force in bringing Asian Americans together. Let's hope it doesn't die off, as other similar publications have in the past. Like other ethnic minorities in America, we need our spokesman too. Support it by sending $4.00 for a year's subscription to Box 3374 Yale Station, New Haven, Connecticut 06520 or if you have something worthwhile to say, write them.

NIXON RECOMMENDS CHOY FOR U.S. JUDGE

Choy was admitted to the Hawaii bar in November 1941 when he became the first attorney of Korean ancestry in the United States.

If confirmed by the Senate, Choy would be the first Hawaii judge appointed to the federal appellate court which has jurisdiction over nine Western states and the Territory of Guam.

Choy, born in Hawaii in 1916, is married to the former D. Helen Shular of Virginia. He graduated from the University of Hawaii in 1938 and from Harvard Law School three years later.

He served in the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers during World War II and presently holds the rank of Lt. Colonel in the Judge Advocate General's Corps, U.S. Army Reserve.

Choy entered private practice in 1946 and in 1947 was made a partner in the Honolulu law firm of Fong, Miho and Choy (now Fong, Miho, Choy and Robinson).

In 1957, Choy was appointed attorney general for the Territory of Hawaii. He resigned the following year and returned to his law firm.

Gun trio rob, shoot grocer

Three men walked into a Potrero Hill grocery store, shot the owner in the head, and ransacked the till last week.

Richard Fong, 49, is recovering from the bullet wound which police said was fired from a pellet gun or a small calibre hand gun.

He was working at the Four Way Market, 1810 23rd St., with his wife Mae and two assistants, when the armed trio entered.

The robbers forced the Fongs and butcher Ronald Lee to lie on the floor while they ransacked the till.

As they left one man shot Fong in the head from point blank range.

While the bandits had been grabbing the money, clerk Charles Malone had slipped out and got a gun from his home nearby. He returned as the three men came out of the store. But faced with three guns against one, he let the men go.

A final home for an old mental patient

VENTURA, Calif.—Dock Kim Huey, a 71-year-old Chinese who spent more than half his life in California mental hospitals, was ruled "gravely disabled mentally" last week and placed under the care of Ventura County.

The old Cantonese—who cannot speak English and apparently can't speak much Cantonese either—sat impassively through the brief proceedings before Superior Court Judge Robert Shaw. When asked through an interpreter if he had any statement to make, he said he had none.

Dr. Grant Garlock, a psychiatrist who was appointed to determine Huey's mental condition, testified the old man could not care for himself, could speak very little in his native language, and could not converse normally with other persons.

Huey's case came under review when it was suspected he had originally been hospitalized because of his inability to speak English.

He was first confined to a state hospital in Stockton in 1935 and has been at Camarillo State Hospital near Ventura since 1962.

Huey's attorney, public defender John J. Sullivan, did not oppose Judge Shaw's ruling.

County officials said they would attempt to find a hospital or home in northern California where Huey could be placed with other Chinese-speaking persons.

CHINESE LAD WINS CHICAGO ART PRIZE

CHICAGO—Tommy Chen, an eighth grader at Haines Elementary School, won first prize at the District 11 elementary school art exhibit.

The annual exhibit attracted five hundred entries. It was held at the Lake Meadows Shopping Center and was sponsored by the merchants of the center.

Chinese women marry late

The average marriage age of women in Taiwan has risen to 23 compared with 18.1 years in 1906. During the same period the marriage age of men has risen from 24 to 27.

These figures were disclosed by the Taiwan Provincial Department of Public Health. It attributed the steady rise of woman's marriage age to education. The higher a woman's education, it said, the more likely is she to have a late marriage.

A survey made in 1967 disclosed that the average marriage age among women with a college or high school education was 23.9 years; that among women with a junior high school education it was 22.5 years; and that among women who finished only primary school, it was only 20.1 years.

The department said the present marriage age in Taiwan is still lower than that in Western countries. It said the ideal marriage age is 25 years for women and 29 for men.

The department predicted that the average marriage age among women will continue to rise in Taiwan as a result of the nine-year free schooling program. With higher education and job opportunities available to them, girls will no longer consider marriage their only "career," the department said.

Meanwhile, the Taiwan Provincial Committee on the Promotion of Family Planning reported that the population of Taiwan is increasing by 320,000 persons annually. As a result, the population density on the plains has risen to 1,400 per square kilometer.

The committee said only 43 per cent of the married women in Taiwan are practising contraception.

Junk story

Who discovered America?

Popular sentiment credits Christopher Columbus, the Genovese, who sailed in 1492.

Others maintain that Lief Ericson beat Columbus by several hundred years.

Now comes Hee-Li, a Chinese navigator (promoted by the Redwood Empire Association), who reportedly sighted the continent in 217 B.C., after a cockroach wedged itself under Hee-Li's compass needle, sending his junk east when he intended to sail west.

Hee-Li discovered San Francisco Bay, which he named Hong-Tsi (great inlet).

Some scholars dismiss the Hee-Li report as fantasy. But if it's not, 1984 will mark the 2,200th anniversary of America's discovery.

PROF. J. Y. LIU WINS GUGGENHEIM AWARD

Professor of Chinese at Stanford J. Y. Liu is among this year's Guggenheim Award winners.

The awards, amounting to $3,787,000, went to 354 scholars, scientists and artists selected from among 2363 applicants.

Guggenheim scholars receive a grant in cash enabling them to travel or finance creative projects at home.

CHINESE WORD-A-DAY

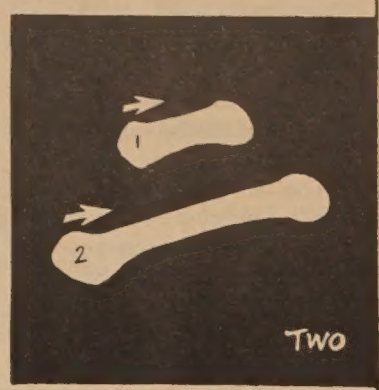
BY GORDON LEW

If the Chinese words "one" and "two" are simply one and two strokes, you may wonder why I still take up room to talk about them. Well, there's more to it than that.

First, notice the two lines are not equal in length. The long bottom line serves as support for the whole word. You wouldn't put a big plate on top of a small one, for the same reason you don't place the long line above the short one. Good balance!

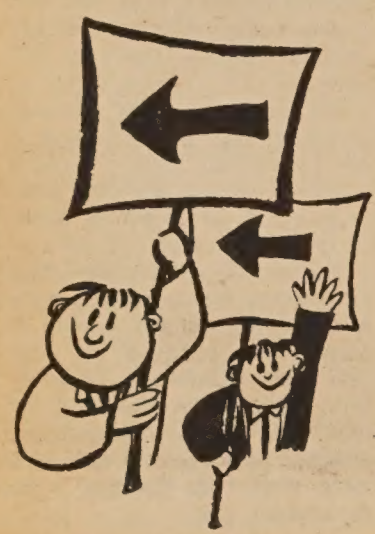
Secondly, notice the direction of writing the horizontal stroke from left to right. Tradition has it that all ancient Chinese scholars were right-handed. Through history an unwritten rule has developed which required all beginning Chinese students to use the right hand to write.

Just to make sure that children grow up to write the traditional way, Chinese parents would teach them when they were very young to hold their chopsticks with the right hand.



Cantonese **YEE** Rhyme with SEE

Mandarin **ER**



Now you left-handers would ask,

"It's difficult for us to write a line from left to right. Do we have to follow traditions?"

Well, personally I wouldn't care one way or the other so long as I can read the words you wrote. Of course you should know that you are fighting against age old traditions. There are good traditions and bad traditions. This may very well be one of the bad ones. So fight it and be proud that you have a part in bringing equality and peace-of-mind to the underdog left-handers.

CHINESE DEMOCRATS BACK PEACE MARCH

The Chinese American Democrat Club, Inc., has announced its support of the April 24 March in San Francisco.

Members and friends of the CADC can meet with the Asian-American contingent at Portsmouth Square at 8 a.m. Saturday, April 24, for the March.

Participants can also go to the main assembly area, California near Market, or to any additional assembly points bordering Geary along the route of the March.

The seven-mile hike will climax in a mass rally at 1:30 p.m. at the Polo Field in Golden Gate Park.

The April 24 March is being organized by the National Peace Action Coalition (NPAC), for immediate withdrawal of the United States from Southeast Asia. The March has been endorsed locally by the San Francisco Labor Council, the State and National Affairs Committee of the San Francisco Board of Supervisors, the Third World Task Force Against the War in Southeast Asia, and numerous civic and peace groups.

Easy men, don't tear the check. North Beach Lions present check to Police Department's Project Drug Abuse Prevention which works with elementary school students. From left: Inspector Herb Lee, unit head George De Martini, Drug Alert chief; Dick Russo, Lions president; Police Chief Alfred Nelder.

SHIRLEY YEH TOPS IN LAFAYETTE MUSIC FEST

LAFAYETTE, Ind.—Shirley Yeh, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. O. T. Yeh, won the Lafayette Symphony Concerto contest.

Miss Yeh recently played the "Allegro Aperto of Mozart's Concerto No. 5 in A Major" as the solo violinist with the Lafayette Symphony Orchestra.

TUTORS SOUGHT FOR CHINESE IMMIGRANTS

The YWCA at 965 Clay Street is sponsoring an Adult Tutorial Program for adult Chinese immigrants. Tutoring in English is provided for a fee of one dollar per month.

Tutors who know English reasonably well and who like to work with Chinese immigrants are needed two hours a week.

Persons interested may contact Emily Leong, Adult Program Director, at 982-3922.

CHILDREN'S BOOKS BIBLIOGRAPHY OUT

"Getting to Know China Through Books," an annotated bibliography of children's books from kindergarten to ninth grade level, is now in its second printing. It was compiled by the Service-Cultural Committee of the Stanford Area Chinese Club, under librarian Juana Dong.

Copies are available from the Stanford Area Chinese Club, P.O. Box 1147, Palo Alto, Calif. 94301. The price is 50 cents per copy.

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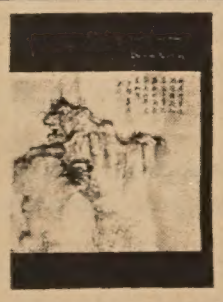

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Asians puzzled by U.S. sympathy for Calley

(The following is an article by Freeman Long which appeared in the Chicago Daily News.)

CHICAGO—The outpouring of sympathy in this country for Lt. William L. Calley is an "American puzzle" to Chicago's Asian communities.

The area's Chinese, Japanese, Filipino, Korean, Vietnamese and Thai residents have been overwhelmed by the public outcry against the conviction and sentencing of Lt. Calley for the murder of 22 South Vietnamese civilians at My Lai.

A Chinese professor said he now wonders if the respect for human life so often expressed in the United States is a respect for white lives only. His sentiment was echoed by other Asians in interviews here.

Choi Kap-Joon, a Korean engineer, considered that Calley's sentence "is too light because he has no respect for human lives."

Apolinario Nazarea, a Filipino graduate student at the University of Chicago, said that killing is never justified. But he felt that "Calley shouldn't take the burden of the whole thing."

Mrs. Liat Smetad, a Vietnamese married to an American, said she cried when she saw those pictures of My Lai.

"They could be my children," she said. But Mrs. Smetad said she has sympathy for Lt. Calley because he was fighting in a country where he didn't know who was his enemy.

"He is not different from a pilot who dropped bombs and killed women and children," she said.

"I wonder perhaps if in the minds of those who are against the Calley verdict, the Vietnamese victims were thought of not as human beings but as impersonal Orientals," said the professor, who asked that his name not be used.

Yang Wen-hsien, vice president of the Chinese Cultural-Education Assn. of Greater Chicago, said he feels strongly that it was improper for President Nixon to intervene in military justice.

Yang believes that the image of the Americans as a people who have always been known to come to the aid of the helpless is suffering.

George Suyeoka, a Japanese artist in Evanston, said Calley was "a man caught under certain circumstances. But don't forget that he did kill those women and children. To him, they were just bodies to be counted."

Marie Thi (center) and daughters Clara and Rose at ribbon ceremonies opening Accurate Lithocraft, trade shop dealing in camera stripping and plate work.

Photo Poems of Chinatown

(Photographers Irene Poon, Joanne Leonard and Chris Enos are showing their prints at the San Francisco Museum of Art. This is what the S.F. Examiner's Arthur Bloomfield wrote about Miss Poon's works.)

There's almost a Rembrandt quality in Irene Poon's closeup photograph of a wrinkled old lady at the San Francisco Museum of Art. Granted that the challenges of painterly brushwork have come into this picture, but it's a tone poem of great sensitivity nonetheless.

The Rembrandtian thing about it is its intense mixture of mystery and nobility. No one can know what the woman is thinking, but obviously she's a woman who has known life's vicissitudes and weathered them with dignity.

A set of Chinatown photos is Miss Poon's contribution to an important three-man show at the museum. They are much more than simple Chinatown pictures of the postcard sort. They are, rather, looks into the heart and soul of an area.

Chinatown is a ghetto and that's why so many of Miss Poon's photos involve windows. Not being a place of great open spaces, Chinatown forces many of its inhabitants to get their breath of air peering from the crowded apartment window, through the fire escape, and out to the alley.

It's also an area of shop windows, and these figure in the Poon-view, too.

Her main consideration is to get at the humanity of the place, but Miss Poon also has an eye for pattern—witness the way she frames an old lady-of-the-window with fire escape geometry. One picture is a Hard Edge close-on view of a shop girl surrounded by candy bars, all the crisp lettering on the wrappers staring at us coldly.

BRITON ASKS CHINA ENTRY INTO U.N.

A member of the British Parliament called on the United States last Friday to take advantage of ping-pong cordiality and support the entry of Communist China into the United Nations.

"I say this fully aware from personal experience of the Chinese capacity for stirring up trouble," Labor party M.P. George M. Thomson told the Commonwealth Club at the Sheraton-Palace Hotel.

And Thomson, a robust 50-year-old. Scotsman who has been described as England's "shadow secretary of defense," added:

"If the General Assembly were to vote for Chinese Communist membership and Peking were to accept, it would in the short run add to the difficulties of the U.N. rather than reduce them.

"Nevertheless, the U.N. cannot come realistically to grips with the long-term challenge of creating a secure world order without the Peking government among its members."

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Alioto

(continued from page 1)

to be discussed were the mayor's lack of Chinese representation within his own office, a commitment from the mayor to select a Chinese for a soon-to-be-vacant seat on the Board of Education, as well as impressing upon the mayor the desperate need for parks and recreation for the children of Chinatown. The meeting was viewed by representatives of the Chinese for Affirmative Action (CAA) and other organizations in Chinatown as a start in bridging the long-standing gap between Mayor Alioto and Chinatown.

As the appointed time passed with no appearance from De Lucca, an FEPC staff member telephoned the mayor's office to inquire as to the whereabouts of De Lucca. Finally, at 9:50 a.m., De Lucca returned the call and informed the FEPC he could not appear. His explanation was that school strike negotiations required his presence. He stated, however, that he would delegate another representative to attend on his behalf. His substitute was Bernie Orsi, the mayor's appointed special advisor on Chinatown affairs.

When the Chinese representatives were informed that Orsi would appear for De Lucca, a feeling of anger was prevalent. There was a general consensus that De Lucca should have postponed the meeting the day before since he knew of the appointed date far in advance, and that the strike negotiations had been dragging on for days. This latest affront, according to a CAA representative, confirms the prior experiences of the Chinese that the mayor's office did not, in fact, regard Chinese needs as a high priority issue.

Orsi finally appeared at 10:20 a.m., nearly an hour after the appointed time. He apologized, and attempted to explain that, however it may look on the surface, it was the sincere intent of the mayor to work with all communities of the city, and that his doors were always open. Orsi further stated it was not the policy of the mayor to "play games." The Chinese representatives, who had all taken time out from work to appear, expressed their bitterness to Orsi and walked out.

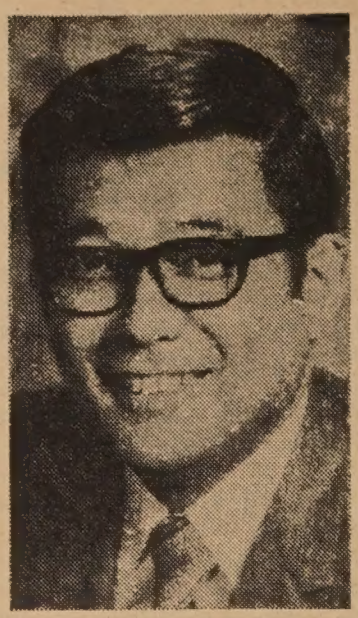
Although De Lucca begged out of the meeting on grounds that his presence was required at City Hall, he strangely managed to find time to telephone down to the FEPC office immediately after Orsi's return to his office. For twenty minutes, De Lucca explained his own position and attempted to raise doubts in the mind of the FEPC as to the legitimacy and intent of the Chinese representation. The FEPC has been meeting with the same representation since December last year and the FEPC was instrumental in arranging the meeting with De Lucca.

Even though, in the words of a CAA spokesman, "the mayor's office had once again exhibited their lack of good faith in dealing with the Chinese," the FEPC promised that it will again attempt to arrange another meeting, because many of the issues involved are crucial for the Chinese community. Still, even the FEPC must be a little suspicious now, since several staff members waited patiently along with the Chinese and witnessed the entire debacle. Those FEPC members present were Roger Taylor, Assistant Chief; Marian Tracy, Information and Education Officer; Johnny Thompson, Community Relations Officer; and Powell Lee, FEPC Consultant. The FEPC is learning first-hand the frustration of dealing with Mayor Alioto's office.

DR. HERBERT YEE IS DENTAL MEET SPEAKER

Dr. Herbert K. Yee of Sacramento, member of the California State Board of Dental Examiners and member of the Council on Dental Education, ADA, spoke before a group of Chinese dentists and graduating students at the annual California Dental Association meeting.

Dr. Yee spoke on "Current Dental Laws and Dental Education" at the meeting held at the Empress of China restaurant last Saturday.



Norman Y. Mineta, 39, is the first Japanese-American to be a mayor of a major US city. He was elected mayor of San Jose, fourth largest city in California last week.

USC SUMMER ASIAN LANGUAGE CLASSES

LOS ANGELES — The USC Asian Dept. will offer intensive eight-unit Chinese and Japanese language courses this summer, June 26-Aug. 14, from 8:30 a.m.-2:30 p.m., according to Dr. Mieko S. Han, dept. chairman.

CHINESE STUDY GROUP AT UOP

STOCKTON—An organization called "Students for the Study of Chinese Culture" has been formed at the University of the Pacific.

50 YEARS SEPARATION FOR COUPLE IS ENDED

HONOLULU—Wah Chong Lee, 73, of 518 N. School St., a retired chef, has finally met his wife—for the first time after almost 50 years!

Until 1967 Lee had fought alone to get his wife to Hawaii from China but failed. Then he asked Sen. Hiram L. Fong to help him, and less than a month ago Fong told Lee that his wife, three grandchildren and one grandchild's husband would be permitted to come to Honolulu.

Lee last saw his wife in 1922, when she was 19.

JAPANESE CANADIANS WELCOME TIBET REFUGEES

LETHBRIDGE, Alta. — Six refugee families from Tibet are on their way to live and work with four Japanese Canadian families who operate extensive farms over 1,000 acres each.

The Tibetans, who were driven from their homes in the early 1950s by the Chinese during the India-China border incidents, lived in camps in Northern India until about two years ago after Prime Minister Trudeau had met with their spiritual leader Dalai Lama and invited some to resettle in Canada.

Three of the Japanese families also know what it means to be forced out of their homes, having been evacuated in 1942 from British Columbia.

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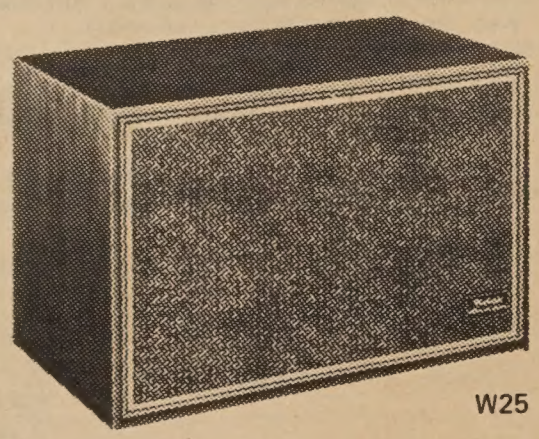

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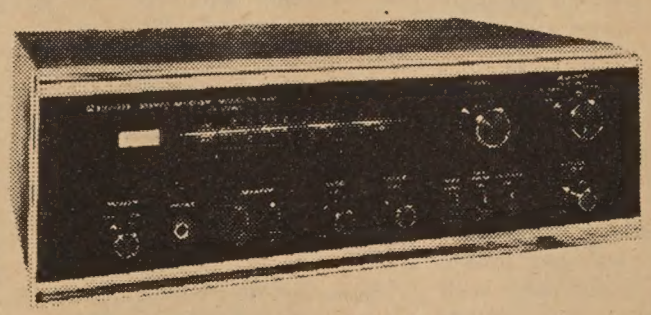

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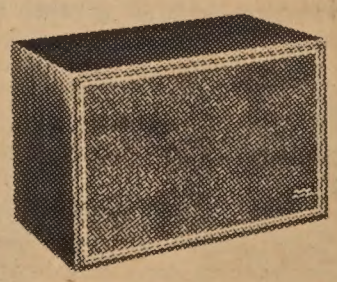

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CPC ASKS GULF TO RESUME OIL STUDY

TAIPEI—The Chinese Petroleum Corporation (CPC) has asked the U.S. Gulf Oil Company to resume the exploration of undersea oil resources north of Taiwan.

According to CPC, the U.S. oil company had withdrawn its laboratory ship a few days before from the area due to rough seas.

The state-run oil company signed a cooperation contract with the American oil company last year for the joint exploration of oil reserves north of Taiwan.

CPC said it has urged the American oil company to resume the exploration as provided by the contract.

According to foreign news reports, Gulf Oil Company has been advised by the U.S. State Department to stop the exploration near the disputed Tiao-yu Tai islets.

CHICAGO CAPS FETES 20TH ANNIVERSARY

CHICAGO—The Chinese American Progress 20th Anniversary Issue is out.

The special bi-lingual edition is dedicated to founder Walter C. James, in honor of his 80th birthday and to commemorate the 20th anniversary of the Chinese American Civil Council. Editor of the book is G. H. Wang.

MIDWEST CHINESE STUDENTS REUNION

CHICAGO—The Urbana, Illinois campus of the University of Illinois, was the scene of the Chinese Students Association's reunion.

Students from from midwest campuses met for a weekend of activities including a Chinese film festival, a basketball tournament won by Purdue University, and a workshop to discuss issues and goals. An outing at Lake of Woods ended the reunion.

WARNING ON TAIWAN FLAMMABLE PAJAMAS

WASHINGTON—The Federal Trade Commission advised consumers last week that certain inexpensive women's pajamas imported from Taiwan by the F. W. Woolworth Co. are dangerously flammable.

Approximately 1000 dozen of the pajamas were imported by Woolworth and put on the market in April and May of 1970, the FTC said.

"Tests of the pajamas have shown them to be dangerously flammable," the FTC said. "Every effort is being made to remove them from the market."

Identified by the label as "Primsyle" pajamas, the garments originally sold for $3.65 and were later reduced to $2.99, the FTC said.

The label also identifies the garments as being made in Taiwan and says the materials are cotton, 35 per cent, and polytrel, 65 per cent. The FTC, however, said tests have shown that the material actually consists of cotton and rayon.

MORE FONG BILLS TO PROTECT CONSUMERS

SACRAMENTO—Assemblywoman March K. Fong (D-Oakland) has introduced two more bills in her continuing campaign for California consumer protection.

The purpose of AB2316 is to require all companies which accept mail orders to conform to minimum standards of fairness in dealing with customers whose money they have accepted.

Mrs. Fong said that six weeks is a reasonably liberal time period for allowing a mail-order or catalog company to respond to a consumer request.

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Ping pong rallies US-Peking ties

By RICO

All the speculation these days is not in the stock market. The recent visit of the U.S. table tennis team to the People's Republic of China, the first U.S. group of any kind to visit the Chinese mainland since the Republic was proclaimed in 1949, has caused more writers of the China scene to wag their tongues in speculative print than has any event in China since the Cultural Revolution. Theories behind the latest rapprochement between Washington and Peking are being tossed about like ping-pong balls. Perhaps a summary of some of the more interesting opinions is in order.

Some correspondents believe Peking chose this particular time to respond to Mr. Nixon's friendly gestures in order to grab the spotlight of world attention from the 24th Communist Party conference in Moscow, a parley that Peking chose not to attend. These analysts feel the mainlanders' decision to allow seven newsmen representing American news media, including three American nationals, inside China, was made to obtain the maximum possible exposure for the American team visit with the fewest possible foreigners admitted.

It has been pointed out by Henry S. Hayward of the *Christian Science Monitor* that these few newsmen include representatives of an American television network (NBC), an American news agency (Associated Press, serving the nation's newspapers), and an American news and photographic magazine (Time-Life). It is felt that the border disputes between Russia and China are serious enough to necessitate Peking's move to neutralize the United States if a Sino-Soviet conflict occurs. In any case, Peking could use closer ties with the U.S. as a threat against the USSR in its cold war for top dog in the Communist hierarchy.

The Taiwan press, to no one's surprise, is slamming hard against the visit. The Nationalists and many of the Chinese-language newspapers in New York feel that Peking is trying to increase its chances of taking Taiwan's seat in the United Nations. The *United Journal* of New York editorialized that Peking's intent is to use the U.S. players as "anti-U.S. ammunition to trumpet that the American people are opposed to their government and friendly to the Chinese Communists." The *Journal* feels that the mainlanders' "smiling offensive is geared into providing fuel to the activities of appeasers in the U.S."

AP Photo

Premier Chou En-lai

The *China Tribune* suspects that Peking chose ping-pong because they could show their own superiority to their own people by beating the U.S. with third-stringers. Taiwan's *China News* feels that the inexperience of the ping-pongers in matters of politics and the selectivity of their hosts in showing them only what the Communists want them to see will result in a propaganda victory for Peking when the players come back to the U.S. full of only good reports.

The *Chinese Information Service* points out that Chou En-lai and deposed Norodom Sihanouk both blasted U.S. imperialism at a dinner for the latter on April 13. Many analysts note that Peking is careful to distinguish between the U.S. people and the U.S. Government, and it always has been courting the first while attacking the second. The *Service* reports that the U.S. team was given no more mention in mainland press than were other visiting teams, and the *Service* feels the U.S. press is exaggerating the visit's importance.

Some China-thinkers cite the People's Republic of China's recent moves to open up trade with the Western countries and the opening up of a new Chinese embassy in Canada as indications that China would like to use the ping-pong visit as a wedge to open up trade with the United States. The French press feels that Peking wants to improve its image with the American public by illustrating that China is a "land of happy, smiling, friendly people rather than a nation of fanatical xenophobic Red Guards."

Some reporters feel that the invitation to the mainland was extended to point up the growing power and influence of Chou En-Lai. Others mention the troubled situation in Pakistan. China waited 18 days before supporting the West Pakistanis against the India-sponsored Easterners. With all the conflicts around its borders, China cannot afford to continue on bad terms with the U.S., these analysts feel.

Finally and most simply, perhaps Peking sincerely wants friendship with the United States.

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DIVERSIONS

Mon., April 12th-Sat., April 24th

Auditions for minority students interested in the performing arts are needed to prepare for an eastern dance tour. Dancers Workshop Company, 321 Divisadero Street, S.F., CA 94117.

Thurs., April 22nd at noon.

G. R. Morrison and Walter Barkdull address the Legislators Day Luncheon, sponsored by the California Apprenticeship Council. Morrison discussed Apprenticeship in Public Works, including minority apprentices. Luncheon in the Walnut Room of the Sacramento Inn. For further information call Charles F. Hanna (415) 557-1700.

April 23rd-25th, 30th, May 1st,2nd

Basketball Tournaments sponsored by the Bay Area Chinese Athletic Association held in Berkeley Gymnasiums.

April 23rd:
High Schools: Cresa vs. Alco; Willard Gym.
Geo. Brown Ins. vs. Lee's Florist; Willard Gym.
College: Falcons vs. St. Mary's
Lee's Florist vs. Al Lee
Opts. Both in King Gym.
April 24th:
High School: Layman Saints vs. Sacramento; West Campus Gym.
College: Stockton vs. P&G Saints; in King Gym.
San Jose Trojans vs. Edgewater Lodge; in King Gym.

Beginning Friday, April 30th

New class in citizenship, each Friday, 12:30P.M.-2:00P.M., at the International Institute, 2209 Van Ness Ave. Mrs. Chugai is the teacher. For further information call 673-1720 or 421-0943.

Saturday, May 1 Noon

Chinese Hospital auxiliary luncheon fashion show with Richard Tam's fashions. $10. Empress of China. Call 221-0119 for reservations.

Sunday, May 2nd

A showing of the water-colors of Harry Lew at the 14th Annual Rotary Arts and Crafts Festival at the Village Shopping Center on Big Basin Way, Saratoga, Ca.

Friday, May 7th, 7:00P.M.

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Film: "Report From China" Japanese-made documentary of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, filmed during 1966-1967, shown at the Surf Theater 4510 Irving St., at 46th Ave., S.F., CA., 664-6300.

Sat. & Sun., May 21st & 22nd

1971 Scout-O-Rama held at the Oakland-Alameda County Coliseum Arena.

FORUM

US-China relations a long way to go

By L. LING-CHI WANG

Since April 7—the day when the American table tennis team was invited by the Chinese Table Tennis Association to visit the People's Republic of China (PRC) from April 10 to 16—the 20-year freeze in U.S.-China relations seemed to begin to thaw rapidly as news of reciprocal exhanges of goodwill between the two hostile governments continued to attract worldwide attention. Without doubt, these diplomatic gestures have contributed significantly toward a better relationship between the two countries and have aroused considerable interest and fascination throughout the world and in the Chinese community in the U.S. In spite of the latest developments, it must be concluded that the major policy differences between the two countries have yet to be dealt with and that these differences must be resolved before meaningful U.S.-China relations can be established. The purposes of this article are to summarize the significant events of the last two weeks, to place them in the perspective of the broader issues vital to both countries, and to discuss generally how recent changes will affect the Chinese in the U.S.

Major Events. Two days after the invitation was issued to the American table tennis team, three American correspondents—John Roderick of the Associated Press and John Rich and Jack Reynolds of the National Broadcasting Company—were authorized by the PRC Foreign Ministry to visit China to cover the exhibition tour of the table tennis team. Since then, they received permission and three-day visa extensions to cover the Chinese Export Commodities Fair being held in Kwangchow from April 15 to May 15. On April 14, Premier Chou En-lai announced that American newsmen would be allowed to enter China "in batches" and hinted that he wants to visit North America. On the following day, Tillman Durdin, chief of the Hong Kong Bureau of the New York Times, became the first American admitted to the PRC for regular news coverage since the 1950's. In addition, representatives of Life, the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, Reuters, the Daily Express of London, and the Japanese news agency Kyodo were given visas to report on the table tennis match. As for Chou's hint, it was apparently picked up by the Citizens Exchange and China Corps, a national volunteer international relations group, which wired an invitation on April 15 to the Premier. As of this writing, the Premier has not replied. Responding to the Chinese invitation, the U.S. State Department announced on April 16 that the U.S. would act promptly on visas for any Chinese journalists who intended to visit this country.

While the table tennis team was playing ping pong in China, a number of new developments took place throughout the world. The People's Republic of China accepted on April 13 a six-minute telephone call to the team from radio station WBZ in Boston. Telephone service between Oakland, California, and Shanghai was suspended by the Chinese on November 15, 1968. Similarly, direct phone links between Britain and China, cut off since May 1949, were restored for the first time on April 14. President Nixon, on the same day, announced a relaxation of the 20-year-old embargo on trade with the PRC. With the encouragement of

the U.S. State Department, the U.S. Open Tennis Tournament issued on April 15 an invitation through the Chinese Embassy in Ottawa, Canada, to "the men and women lawn tennis players of China to play at Forest Hills" in September. That same day, China accepted an invitation to send a table tennis team to Britain and the Honolulu Star Bulletin invited a Chinese table tennis team to play in a tournament in Honolulu. On April 16 Pan American World Airways announced that it was seeking "through private channels in Hong Kong" to resume air service between the U.S. and China, especially cities like Shanghai and Peking. Last week, both Australia and Austria sent out diplomatic feelers to the PRC. On April 14, Gough Witlam of the opposition Labor Party of Australia cabled Premier Chou En-lai asking for Chinese authorities to receive a party delegation to discuss Peking's attitude toward diplomatic and trade relations with Australia. Austria opened talks with China in Bucharest, Rumania, aimed at establishing diplomatic relations, announced a foreign ministry spokesman on April 15.

Major Differences and Barriers. What has transpired since the so-called "ping-pong diplomacy" is by no means insignificant. These are reasons for us to be optimistic about the future relations between the two countries. In fact, we have now clearly entered a new era of Sino-American relations or, as Chou En-lai put it, "a new page in the relations of the Chinese and American people." However, equally clear is the fact that major obstacles preventing improved relations remain: the Indo-China war, the question of Taiwan, and the U.S.-Japanese ventures in Asia—all current manifestations of an old American policy of hostile containment of China, established since the publication of the White Paper on China on July 30, 1949. That policy brought about the U.S.-China confrontation in the Korean War, placing of the Seventh Fleet in the Taiwan Straits on June 27, 1950, McCarthyism, prohibition of all trade with China, UN embargo against China, the surrounding of China with the Southeast Asia Treaty Organization (SEATO), the bombing of North Vietnam in August 1964, subsequent escalation of American involvement in Indo-China war and the continuing American military build-up in the Far East. It is a policy based on the belief that China's sole aim was to expand and to take over Southeast Asia and Taiwan by force—a belief that is now shared by Saigon and Taipei, and a few diehards in Washington. It is this same policy that has been continually denounced by Peking as a policy of U.S. imperialism, bent on world hegemony. Therefore, as long as the policy that brought about American military involvement in Indo-China and Taiwan continues, it will be impossible to have any meaningful diplomatic relations between the U.S. and the PRC. Cultural and trade exchanges are important, but they hardly touch upon the vital policy issues that separated the two countries to begin with.

It is significant to note that Nixon in his "State of the World" message on February 25 pledged "to remove needless obstacles" and to establish more frequent contacts "between the Chinese and American peoples." But in the same message, he pledged to "continue to honor our treaty commitments to the security of our Asian allies," including Taiwan, and "to continue to oppose" any attempt to evict Taiwan from the United Nations. This position was viewed by Peking as U.S. insistence on an "aggressive policy of forcibly occupying China's territory Taiwan Province" and as a "criminal two-China plot." As for the wars in Indo-China and American military presence in Asia, recent comments by Defense Secretary Melvin R. Laird and Nixon himself reflect the American intention to stay on in spite of the so-called "Nixon Doctrine" and programs of "Vietnamization" and "Indo-Chinaization." On April 13, Laird said the U.S. naval and air forces will remain in Southeast Asia as "part of the realistic deterrence." Similarly, Nixon told the American people on

Wang Ching Hui, Chiayi's outfielder, reaches third base safely against Ohtsu in play at the Sino-Japanese Little League Baseball tourney held in Taipei Stadium. Chiayi won 14-1.

April 16 that American air power will continue to be used in Vietnam "as long as one American prisoner" is held by North Vietnam and for the purpose of giving the South Vietnamese time to develop the capacity to defend themselves against Communist attack. Such a policy offers no changes from the policy that brought the U.S. into Indo-China war ten years ago.

Therefore, it is difficult to be optimistic about any improvement of the U.S.-China relations as long as no steps are taken to remove the remains of the old policy of hostile containment of China. We are not sure how much each side is willing to compromise on issues involving Taiwan and Indo-China war. Nixon is under tremendous domestic and foreign pressures to withdraw all American troops from Indo-China. Perhaps these pressures and continuing American withdrawal have convinced China that the time has come for the two countries to begin to discuss issues of mutual interest. As for the question of Taiwan, it could be resolved gradually, as Chou expressed in 1958, as long as the U.S. recognizes Peking's sovereignty over Taiwan. Whether Nixon is to accept this compromise and formula as a gesture of good-will rests largely on America's willingness to eventually withdraw militarily from Taiwan and Japan's willingness to give up her economic domination there.

Chinese in the U.S. Finally, it is important to point out that events in the last two weeks will have far-reaching effects on the Chinese in the U.S. To begin with, the well-being of the Chinese in the U.S. has always been dependent on the U.S.-China relations. For example, during the Korean War and the McCarthy era, the Chinese in the U.S. were treated with suspicion and hostility by the American public, largely because of the ways both the U.S. government and mass media depicted the Chinese as a dangerous enemy, bent on conquering the world and subverting the U.S. These images, to this date, remain quite vivid in the minds of many people. Many Chinese-American citizens were afraid that they might be incarcerated like the Japanese during World War II. Others went out of their way to prove their super-patriotism by being thoroughly anti-communist or by establishing anti-communist organizations. In short, the Chinese community felt intimidated by the general public and by the anti-China policy and was forced to take up extremely inflexible and intolerant positions which later proved to be fatal to any social, economic and political changes within the community. In fact, social reforms and demands for civil rights and justice have since been confused and treated as being subversive by the advocates of the status quo. As a result, many of the social and economic problems in the Chinese community have remained largely unattended by governmental agencies. It was not until the second half of the 1960's that these problems began to be heard.

Therefore, recent contacts between China and the U.S. and public discussions on the China issue by distinguished U.S. senators and congressmen will have immediate effects on the Chinese community. For one thing, the subject of the PRC will no longer be a taboo and social reformers will not be labeled "communists." The lifting of the trade embargo means that long-missed Chinese food products will become readily available and stores on Grant Avenue will replace Japanese goods with genuine Chinese goods. As soon as travel restrictions in China are relaxed, thousands of old and young Chinese will surely want to spend their vacation in their "hometowns." Last, but not least, we are sure that the political structure which has dominated Chinatown for so long will gradually collapse and go out of existence. We will also witness a dramatic shifting of political and ideological allegiance.

These are but some of the changes already taking place in the Chinese community as a result of the change in U.S.-China relations. The Chinese community is entering into a new era, just like the new era of U.S.-China relations.

Finally, it is time for the Chinese community in the U.S. to demand some voice in the shaping of the U.S. policy toward China. Since the livelihood of all Chinese-Americans is dependent on that policy and since the well-being of our fellow Chinese in the PRC is also dependent on good U.S.-China relations, it is both our right and duty to participate in the formulation of a new China policy. The time has come for all of us to stand up, be heard, and be counted.

KQED Chinese Community Hour

CHINESE COMMUNITY HOUR KQED-FM Radio 88.5

Wednesdays, 8 p.m.

The following narrative includes background information for the 4/21/71 special segment on the Chinese Community hour:

September 18, 1931 (九一八) is an unforgetable date in modern Chinese history for it marks the beginning of fourteen years of struggle for national survival of the Chinese people. On this fateful day, the Japanese Imperial Army, using the rigged Shenyang (Mukden) Incident as a pretext, proceeded to occupy the Chinese Northeast Provinces (Manchuria), thus inaugurating Japan's attempt to conquer Mainland China.

The Chinese Central Government (then busy waging civil war) adopted a policy of non-resistance. However, this only served to whet the appetite of the Nipponese militarists. The Imperial Navy launched an attack on Shanghai in 1932 (一二八). The legions of the Mikado marched into Inner Mongolia in 1933, and by 1935, the Japanese war machine was threatening to engulf North China.

Although the government counseled non-resistance, the Chinese people daily grew more apprehensive at the grave threat to their existence as an independent nation. In spite of an official ban on anti-Japanese activities, many concerned citizens openly called for a strong stand against the aggressors and for supporting anti-Japanese fighters.

On December 9, 1935 (一二九), 8,000 students of major universities and high schools in Peiping demonstrated and demanded that the government halt the civil war and take steps to protect the territorial integrity of the nation. On December 16th (一二一六), 30,000 students from Peiping again marched. Although both demonstrations were suppressed by the authorities with liberal use of force, the movement nevertheless spread like wildfire to other major cities. The government then accused the students as being Communists and fellow-travelers. However, public opinion considered salvation of the nation to be a more vital issue than the students' political coloration and people from all strata of society sympathized with and supported the students' demands.

Public clamor for resistance to Japanese imperialism grew apace, and finally, in 1936, the government called a halt to the civil war and ceased its policy of non-resistance. The outbreak of hostilities in 1937 at Lukouchiao near Peiping then launched the Sino-Japanese War.

Among the numerous activities during this period aimed at propagandizing resistance against Japan and rousing the population to the realization of the peril facing the nation was the well-known Jiuwang (*Salvation from Destruction*) Music Movement (救亡歌詠運動). First organized in Shanghai in 1935, this movement sought to kindle the patriotic feelings of Chinese masses through the medium of songs, introduced mainly through the motion pictures, phonograph records and over radio broadcasts. Many songs quickly caught on with a responsive public and were sung and resung in the streets, in the schools, in public rallies, etc.

In America, although the Chinese had been actively supporting resistance to the encroachments of Japan ever since the Shenyang Incident, the Jiuwang Music Movement did not take root until around the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese War.

In 1937, a group of youths and intellectuals in San Francisco formed the Chick Char Musical Club (叱咤音樂社) to become some of the earliest performers of Jiuwang songs in the United States. It is said that the famous educator, Tao Xing-zhi (陶行知) played an active role in encouraging its formation.

During the next few years, many war rallies were enlivened by the Chick Char chorus singing the stirring words of *Arise! All ye who refuse to be bond slaves . . .* Later, other youth clubs followed their footsteps to carry the Jiuwang Movement further and by presenting songs, skits, dramas, etc., played important roles in rallying support for the war effort.

The Chinese Community Hour's special program for today features selected songs of the Jiuwang Movement and the Sino-Japanese War as follows:

1. *ON THE SUNGARI RIVER (松花江上).*
   A poignant song pointing an accusing finger at the Japanese aggressors who brought ruination to the Northeast and uprooted many from their homes.
2. *MARCH OF THE VOLUNTEERS* (義勇軍進行曲).
   The best known piece of music in the Jiuwang Movement, with its clarion call to the people: *Arise, all ye who refuse to be bond slaves . . . The Chinese people now face their most perilous hour . . . Arise! Let us unite as one. Brave the enemy's fire; let us advance forward! . . .*
3. *WE ARE UNWILLING TO BE SLAVES (熱血).*
   A call to fight against enslavement by the enemy.
4. *GIRL SINGER UNDER THE IRON HEEL (鉄蹄下的歌女).*
   This work bewails the sad fate of the little people struggling to survive in Japanese-occupied territory.
5. *MOONLIGHT SONG (月光曲).*
   A commentary on bitter lot of the peasants in unoccupied China who groaned under heavy taxes and were oppressed by corrupt officials while the rich and powerful ate, drank, and were merry.
6. *SONG OF THE GUERILLAS (遊擊隊歌).*
   An expression of spirit of the peasant guerillas defending their homeland by harassing and fighting the enemy behind the front lines.
7. *IN UNITY THERE IS STRENGTH (團結就是力量).*
   . . . the strength forged by unity is stronger than iron or steel . . .

HOMECOMING OF HUNDRED BIRDS

Ken Joe's folk tale for this week follows in synopsis:

Once there lived in Canton a poor old artist, Lee Chi-Cheong. Like most of his contemporaries, he could hardly sell his paintings for a living.

Once, he went painting at sunset near the West Gate and was attracted by the beautiful scenery of hundreds of birds homecoming to numerous nests on a big old pine tree. He could not help but engross himself in painting on a scroll birds chirping, toddling, flapping, dancing, ascending, and descending in their nests. He hung this picture inside his hut that night and named it *Homecoming of Hundred Birds* (百鳥歸巢). He loved this picture so much that he fancied and imagined as if the birds could really move and sing.

Next morning, he was awakened by the sound of cacophonic melodies of many birds in the backyard and was surprised to see that there was not a single bird in the yard but that all the birds in the picture had gone. However, he was further amazed that at sunset when he heard the same sound again, all the birds re-appeared on the scroll. Fearing that the birds might abscond once more, he rolled up the scroll and put it in a trunk.

After a few years when Lee was worried for having nothing to provide his daughter's dowry for her wedding, he remembered his favorite painting. Together with other paintings, Lee gave his daughter the scroll as her dowry.

Angered by the worthless paintings, the new mother-in-law tore the scrolls one after another. When the old lady was about to tear up the *Homecoming of Hundred Birds*, she was politely stopped by Lee's daughter who explained that it was a piece of priceless art. To prove what she said was true, the bride hung the scroll on a wall and threw a handful of grain outside a window. Suddenly all those who were present heard the loud chirping of birds and saw birds flying out of the pictures. The birds then quietly flew back to the scroll after taking up all the grain. Stunned, the mother-in-law apologized and thereafter respected the bride as a girl bestowed with a priceless treasure.

This story explained the origin of a popular Chinese painting copies of which are seen in many Chinese homes.

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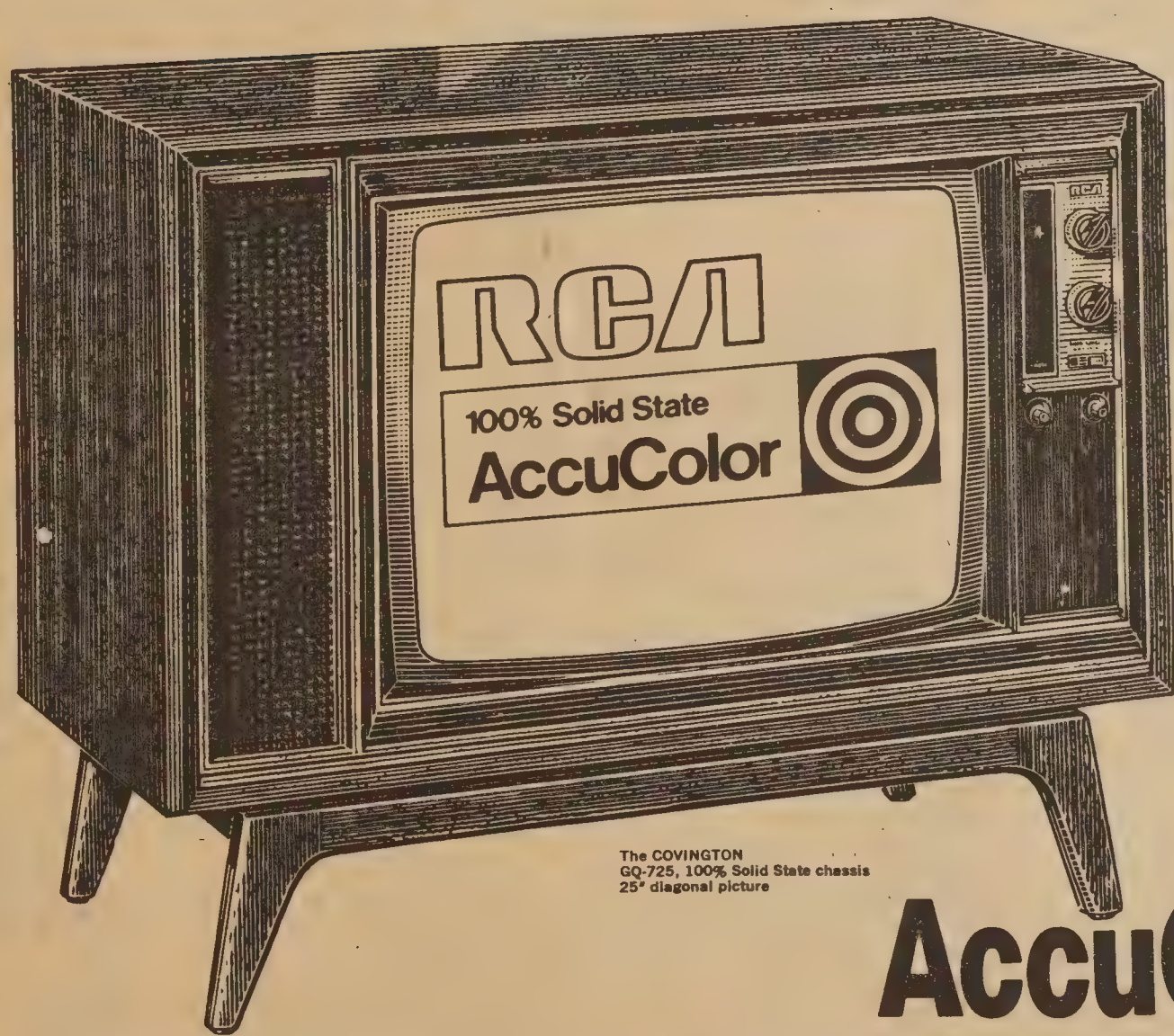

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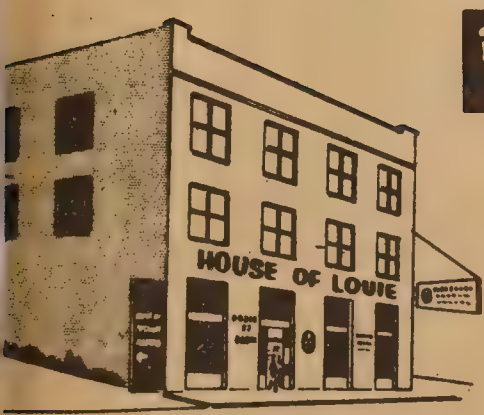

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隨筆

「天」與「上帝」

「天」和「上帝」，都是一個名詞，我們要說的是其實際觀點，可以「差之毫釐，謬之千里」。

儒家思想所教育的中國文化，對宇宙間的神奇，都稱爲「天」。天能把自己的心事傳達給人，在帝皇統治的朝代，這幾位寥若晨星的人被尊爲「聖人」或「天子」。但是朝廷上下，以至窮鄉僻巷，對天除了敬畏以外，沒有親切的感情，因爲天何許人也，天何物也，始終摸不出一個形象來。

這是中國人看天的最大缺憾。天成了一般性的觀念，十分空洞。天可以一張紅紙或一把椅子作代表，以後演變成極度的迷信。煉丹、成仙、指天畫葫蘆，甚至連皇帝也聽信方士胡言，秦始皇派徐福一班人渡海求不死的靈芝草，一時神話連篇。

本來在孔、孟、墨、曾等先賢所提示對「天」的信仰，並無不對之處，因爲上帝對世人的顯示，東西雖異，但目的一致。可惜在我們還未成熟地找出「天」的眞面目之前，被邪術侵入，普遍文盲而頭腦簡單的老百姓，就不知所謂地被愚弄了幾千年。

中國人的「天」，受汎神論的影響，以爲自然就是神，人也可以封神。這一來，「天國」的領導者都是飛沙走石，老樹根，流水之類的物質，和民間的烈婦英雄，又有海龍王、白蛇精、孫悟空等，美不勝收，到了這個階段，善男信女，無所適從，只有擇「靈」者而從之了。

有人誇耀這正是中國人的優點，並讚譽各宗教和平相處。當然，因爲我們所信的沒有可值得「共與生死」的地方，既無法產生殉道的壯烈，也沒有理由爲宣道而刻苦犧牲。這種信仰，是麻木的，代代都只求偸安，缺乏創造的精神，老邁的中國，一路蒼老下去。

到底上帝不是一團原子能，不是供智識份子來辯論的哲學，而是顯而易見的道理，「天」究竟是誰？這個「誰」字，把上帝看爲一個位格。用人的言語來說，他是一個「人」，但他不是你我那樣的人，被「有限」所鉗制，他是「超人」！

現在我們能向「天」說話了，我們和他有一種可愛的關係，是父與子，是知己的關係，那樣的禱告更有意思了。上帝的位格觀解答了人類的淵源，宇宙的創造，生死的謎語。「天」不再是白雲三兩的天，而是創造天空的那個「天」，也就是說，中國人心目中的「天」並非上帝本人，僅是對上帝第一步的發現，還未升堂入室，我們必要認識天地以外那位有實質的眞神。

在耶穌基督的一生中，我們清楚地看見上帝的形狀和他的神人兩性。起初上帝造人按照他自己的形像，更證明「天」是可捉摸的，我們渡過無數個世紀，把「天」止於高山流水之間，最屬不幸。上帝是永恒的，我們也屬永恒，所以死亡不是凋謝，相反地，是永生之門向我們的靈魂打開。在那崇拜自然的「天」的社會裏，死後的世界只是一連串恐怖的鬼話，使生人無法享受生的快樂。

美國有新興的科學教把自然、心理、精神的治療共冶一爐，沒有崇拜的對象。頹廢派的上帝觀比當年印度的消極主義更可怕，他們在大麻和濫交中找尋上帝，何止荒唐而已。唯物論痛恨迷信有其道理，但以鬥爭冷酷代替道德良心，惡人稱善，天下比前更亂。

無論如何，人之所以爲人，乃因他能思攷，再過一些時候，我們都要離開現在的崗位，永生的家鄉在何處？人必需認眞地爲他自己作個決定。

藉着那曠濶的天，迷惑又使人留戀，我們應該聯想到上帝，但「天」不是上帝！大衞的詩篇道：「你起初立了地的根基，天也是你手所造的。天地都要滅沒，你却要長存。」那麽人的地位如何？信不信由你，我們未必能位列聖人，但可成爲「天子」——上帝的兒女。

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（七）出售美國通運公司銀行支票。及寄香港通天赤

▲各儲蓄戶均有聯邦政府保險至二萬元。存欵於每月十日以前存入者。概自該月一日起息。每月十日以後之存欵則自存入該日立卽起息。每季三個月派息一次。存欵給息至提支日。

◎如欲將其他存欵轉來增加收益者。可免費代收。

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電話：四二一—五四二一，四二一—五四二二

J. K. Choy, Vice-President　經理蔡增基謹啓

三藩市

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華埠手工藝店

舊金山華埠是全美國各地最首要及最具代表性的華埠，都板街從牌樓開始，便有賣手工藝品的地方，第一眼給外來遊客到看的，是大部份的手工藝品店充滿了各式各樣的日本貨品（例如日製的和服，日製的風景畫、書法、瓷器、木偶、玩具、洋娃娃等等），初次看來，好像有點走進了日本街的感覺。記得去年八月間，華埠青少年在聖瑪利教堂舉行中國古代傳統民族舞蹈表演欣賞會，在表演開始之前，有一個土生的年青司儀，第一句話他就介紹說，今天的舞蹈節目，是在舊金山中國城舉行的中國古代傳統的民族舞蹈，我們的節目是和日本的舞蹈絕不相同，請各位觀衆不要搞錯，這種維護我大中華民族文化的民族意識使人油然而生。

現在讓我們來研究和分析華埠的手工藝品店爲何充滿日貨的原因，筆者認爲日本手工藝品的製造廠商着重於企業化經營的生產製造，富於變化性，並帶有東方神祕感和好奇的感覺，難怪華埠有許多手工藝品喜歡銷售這些日本產品。其次，由於日本手工藝品製造廠商企業化經營的生產製造，大量生產的結果降低了生產成本，因此銷售成本也低，進口給華埠手工藝品店的價格也不貴，於是商人的利潤多，因此多喜歡出售此種日貨，「他山之石可以攻錯」，以上原因，是台灣，香港手工藝品製造商值得借鏡、參考及研究改進的。

目前台灣和香港的手工藝品製造廠商，有很多優良及具代表歷史悠久的精緻產品，中華民國在台北市的中國生產力及貿易中心和中華民國國貨館時常定期舉辦優良手工藝品展覽會（產品包括宮燈、中國古裝娃娃、平劇面譜、玩具、銅器製品、瓷器、竹器、木雕製品、刺綉、蝴蝶標本、中國山水國畫、湘綉女花鞋等等），陳列展覽及發表優良的新產品，並提供產品的報價和貿易的詳細資料，筆者希望華埠手工藝品商能夠多多愛護和提倡使用國貨，多和這些貿易中心接洽連繫，激勵國內的手工藝能多製造些富創造意識且富變化的新奇產品，以及多生產些代表中國輝煌文化的產品。這樣由於能提倡及維護使用國貨，由「從商不忘愛國」對於刺激海外僑胞愛國的民族意識，是起很大的啓發作用的，希望各方密切配合，精誠團結，以發揚我大中華文化。

舊金山華埠是全美各地華埠的表率，我們希望能由這個首要大埠率先領導，提倡愛用國貨，使外來遊客一看就知道這是具有五千年光輝燦爛歷史文化的中國城，中國城的手工藝品店所出售的產品也全是具有中國獨特風格和民族特性的國貨，這樣才可以使我華僑揚眉吐氣。

（周維傑）

釣魚台

保衛釣魚台行動委員會會分別在四月九日（美西）四月十日（美東）舉行大規模之遊行示威，三藩市之示威遊行，本報上期已有報導。

在此次全美性之示威遊行隊伍中，以在美東行最輝煌最大最盛的華盛頓的華人示威情形行下午一時開始，六時結束，歷時五小時。會由伍鴻熙、朱耀奎，劉揚聲三位代表進入國務院和舒史密斯談話，並向國務卿羅吉斯遞送抗議書。

三位代表從國務院出來，曾向大會報告與舒史密斯談話結果，舒史密斯認爲釣魚台是南西群島的一部份，將於一九七二年連同琉球群島交還給日本，關於釣魚台主權問題，應由涉及爭端的國家解決之。大會群衆聽後，極表憤大使館進行請願。由陳智榕、程君覆、葛實俊三位代表向周書楷大使呈遞一封給中華民國政府的公開信，希望政府確保釣魚台。

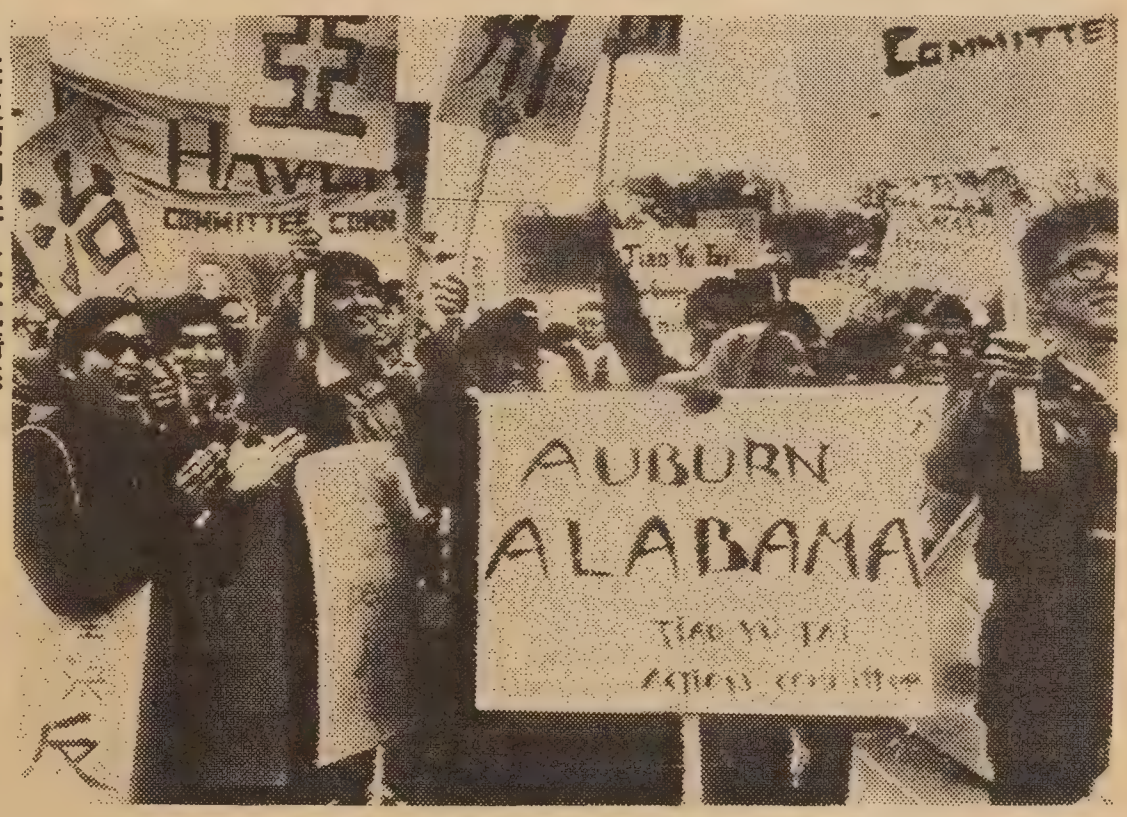
三位代表在會見周大使後出來向群衆報告，謂周氏即行返國接任外交部長職，保證在十天內對旅美學人所提出要求予以澄清。

最後，遊行大會推派三位代表前往日本大使館抗議，他們是王正方，徐國華和陳樞，抗議書由新田、松下兩位大使接收。

除美國留學生外，台北政治大學學生也曾於四月十四日在校園內舉行遊行抗議日本政府危害中華民國領土主權及美政府擅自主張將釣魚台交給日本之行爲。

同日台灣大學學生數千人向日本駐華大使館對釣魚台主權問題，向日政府致抗議書。

香港方面的學生，也有同樣的示威遊行，但爲警方制止，現正在謀法律解決中。



華盛頓的華人示威情形

有聞筆錄

電動利弊

凡事有利必有弊，電動打字機增加打字員速度，且減輕用力，但其弊處則使打字員易於發胖，據研究，用電動打字機之打字員每日僅消耗七十二卡羅里熱量，而用非電動者則需消耗八十八卡羅里熱量。

人腦細胞

人爲萬物之靈，全靠腦筋和其他動物不同，螞蟻腦筋只有二百五十個細胞，蜜蜂則有九百個細胞，但人類呢？則有一百三十億個細胞。

酒樓餐室（下）

最初華人餐館的設立，當然是以方便華人爲目的，大抵唐餐不單以肉類爲主，佐料及蔬菜亦佔重要份量，更因唐餐大多將肉類切件，一塊肉切碎可煮一盤菜，在西餐一整塊肉只能供一人食用，而唐餐加上佐料則可供兩三個人食用了，所以餐價較平，符合當時的華人經濟水準。

一八五零年以後，華人數萬湧來美國，餐館（也可以說是華人食堂）需要更甚，當時在唐人街（沙加緬度街）即有餐館四家，最大一家設在唐人街和都扳街角，由於餐價便宜　生意很好，更有些華人長期「搭食」的，便演變成爲後來的「外賣」生意，因爲這些長期食客有些在店中或工廠裏抽不到時間到餐館去食，餐館便派人送上門以利便他們不致影响工作，到後來，餐館反正派人出外，便索性接送外賣生意。

當時送外賣的伙計，頭頂木盤一個，手挽飯鍋或湯壺，爬山坡，上高樓從不失手，西人嘆爲奇技，食客食完了以後，把盤碗放在門外，第二天餐館的伙計再逐戶把它們收回去。

在一些老僑的憶述中，早期比較著名的華埠酒樓餐室有：杏花樓，會仙樓，品新樓，遠芳樓，金谷園，陳貴記，悅香樓，調珍，調和，如珍等，到現在也只剩下如珍一家還繼續營業，其他都成爲歷史陳迹了。

六七十年前，幣值和物價較穩定，平常一席菜十六元即可，並包括頭尾枱，未起菜之前，枱上擺了紅瓜子，黑瓜子，炒杏仁，皮蛋酸薑，荔枝乾，鹵排骨，五味芙翅，甜橙等，任人作零食，正式出菜，有魚翅，燕窩，掛爐鴨，西湖鴨，燒白鴿，黃蟮，苦瓜鷄件，山瑞，水魚，鴛鴦鷄等，並有小炒如炒排骨，炒雜碎，炒杏仁鷄丁，甜酸荔枝鴨肉等，尾枱有白粥，杏仁湖，點心有大菜糕，鷄蛋糕等。

二十元以上至三十元，則可食「滿漢酒」，肴菜更爲豐富，花式更多樣，當時的企枱（侍者）全爲男性，還沒有流行給小賬習慣，飲食完了，企枱例捧銅面盆至，給食客熱水洗面洗手。

除酒樓外，又有所謂「二厘館」，是小型食肆，食品大衆化，白飯收五仙，鹹魚肉，鹹蛋肉餅，茶瓜肉，芙蓉蝦，炒生肚，炒什碎，每碟二毫半，炒牛肉，炒猪肉，炒肉片，炒小炒等每碟一毫至一毫半，還有鹵味，豆腐角，叉燒，炸魚，鹵猪肚等，則由五仙至一毫半，金銀潤（肝），臘鴨，臘腸等也不過每碟一毫。

那些專賣粥粉麵食的，當時叫做「水碗舖」，因以水碗（又叫海碗）裝載故名。在都扳街便有一家朝記水碗舖，初時以賣凉茶出名，後來兼做雲吞麵，叉燒麵，什碎麵，扣肉麵，鴨腿麵，魚粥，猪肉粥，三及第粥，牛百葉粥，炒粉，炒麵，蓮子羹，杏仁糊，鷄蛋茶，土茯苓茶等，取價由五仙至十仙不等，最貴也不超過二毫半，生意很好，門庭如市。

也有些小販，肩挑食品上街賣的，如白糖糕，糍仔，甜酸猪腳，槐花米煲猪大腸，芝蔴糊等，天熱時，也有凉粉，大菜糕，豆腐花等出賣，每小碗五仙，大碗一毫。

現在華人的飲食業，已漸趨企業化，數十萬元資本的大餐館在各城市都可見到，而「二厘館」之類則逐漸爲時代所淘汰了。（續完）

編者按：「酒樓餐室」上篇前刊於本報五卷十二期，其下篇因排版時失去原稿，至今方由作者補寫再排版刊出。

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職員：操粵滬國語及四邑等方言

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華埠人語

☆中共微笑外交

中共邀請美國桌球隊入大陸訪問，成爲美國週來熱門新聞。據前法新社記者育文的分析，中共之微笑外交意義有三：（一）給美國人微笑亦即給克姆林宮以顏色。（二）此爲爭取入聯合國的先聲。（三）對美國放鬆對中共政策後的回響。但育氏認爲其一貫政策則並未有改變。

美國方面，對中共的微笑頗爲陶醉，因而有再度放寬對中共的禁例，包括將會簽證給中共人員來美國，准許美幣流入中共，撤銷美國石油公司供給燃料與中共來往船隻及飛機之禁令。美國輪船飛機可在中共外的港口接運中共貨物等。

☆東華醫院報告

東華醫院去年純收入共一百五十三萬六千五百六十八元六毛六仙，共支一百四十六萬八千八百九十四元七毛一仙，進支比對存銀六萬十萬零七百三十八元五毛五仙，合共存銀十六萬八千四百一十二元五毛。

去年該院留醫人數共九萬九千七百八十四日，贈醫人數一百七十六日，在該院出生嬰兒男二百六十一名，女二百零八名。

☆袁世凱孫

袁世凱有四名留美的孫子近在布士街的可樂餐室叙餐，因爲該餐室的廚子曾在他們天津的家中當過廚，懂得這些少爺們的口味。

袁世凱曾有一妻九妾，共生兒子十七人。

☆黃勢力

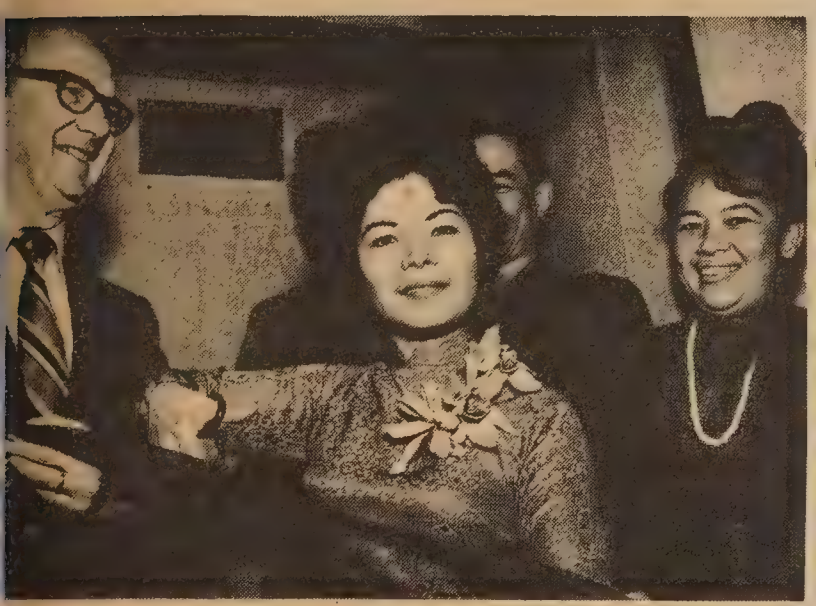
在四月五日這一天中，全三藩市共產新嬰十一人，但其中九人爲華嬰，唔係嚇你，數十年後之「黃勢力」，當使白種人另眼相看矣。

☆市長添外孫

三藩市市長阿里奧圖已有六個孫兒，最近他的女兒在聖瑪利醫院留產，又生了一個男外孫，阿市長在候訊室顯得十分緊張，竟和同一人握了八次手而不自覺。

☆「黃道帶」駭人

金門戲院由上週開始放映 ZODIAC，原擬爲期兩週，但這一字與殺人王「黃道帶」相同，最近黃道帶又謀殺了一個大學女生，攪到人心浮動，提起「黃道帶」無不駭然，所以連這電影也不敢光顧，戲院映了一週便除片。



IE THI CUTS THE RIBBON signalling the opening of Accurate Litho- a trade shop supplying the trade with camera stripping and plate work. company, an outgrowth of Marie Thi Litho Co., has no presses but sup- up to the press. Ray Pappert was on hand for the opening of this new shop. On the right are Captain and Mrs. Marion Won, part of the huge l of friends who were on hand for the opening.

女梧翠施，幕開司公材器版製刷印精正
。形情彩剪

☆設立空郵信箱

市民將可享受空郵信件特殊便利，將空郵信件投入特別信箱中，該信件確定於翌日遞到本省內各大城市，他省城市在六百里半徑內亦得在一天內到達。

此新辦法定四月二十二日開始施行，本市設新空郵信箱四十三個，郵箱頂白色，註明「只限空郵」字樣。

☆通俗講座

中國文化中心基金會主辦之「通俗講座」，每逢星期三晚上七時至九時在新呂宋巷四十一號舉行。四月廿一日之講座，主題將仍爲「中國節令」，並由周堅乃君講「屈原」故事，

☆地產投資指南

三藩市合群實業公司房地產部營業代表司徒亮，最近特搜集有關美國實業投資多方面資料，詳細分析，用中文編印小册子名爲「美國房地產投資指南」，專供僑胞參考，以明瞭美國房地產的發展概況，及如何去保障積蓄，不致被美國貨幣貶值所損害，從而以小量的積蓄，以每月分期儲蓄供付的方法，投資於房地產上，可以確保安享日後豐衣足食的舒適生活，欲知詳情，可附印刷費，即奉寄上。

▲美國大學

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■ 關宇

三藩市華埠臘像院開幕以後，最使留美華人感到難堪的是「家醜」再現。臘像院陳列了古華埠的許多醜態，如堂門，娼妓，暗殺，烟窟等。雖然，我們無可否認這是過去華埠的一些現象，但這是我們華僑的一場噩夢，讓它過去便了，爲甚麼還把那可怕的夢境再現呢。

又例如一個結了口的瘢，已經「埋口生肌」，步上健康之路了，你却再來揭開它，看它血肉糊塗，無論如何，這是不應該的。

三藩市市立大學幾個學生團體都對華埠臘像館的陳列品提出抗議，立場一致，認爲陳列那些「醜惡的華埠」現象，會引起外國人的錯覺，以爲中國人是那麼一個下等的民族，華埠是那麼一個藏污納垢的地方。

我們必需申訴，這些醜惡的場景是我們華僑受侮辱與受迫害的表現，是當時美國人把華埠製造成爲特區，來滿足他們的好奇心的。說堂門吧，爲甚麼一個美國人被謀殺便化費無限的人力以求破案，而對於一個中國人的被殺，絕不重視，他們認爲堂門是中國人打死中國人，倒以「隔岸觀火」的態度來欣賞呢！假如美國治安及執法的力量加強在華埠實施，也不致使堂門遺禍，死了那麼多的無辜中國人了。

提起在華埠的娼妓生活，眞是一字一淚，美國政府從未有過計劃拯救這一羣「火坑蓮」，反而包庇勒搾，每水船從中國載來的「大腳女子」，明知是運來當娼妓的，美國政府竟熟視無睹。

鴉片烟毒害中國，使歷整個世紀也翻不了身，這個劊子手是誰？是「約翰牛」，是英國人，華埠烟窟裏的可憐虫，是誰迫害的，還不很顯明嗎？

對於這些醜惡，我們只有控訴，而非乞憐，如今爲了聽遊客口袋裏的一塊七角半錢，不惜出賣「醜惡」，這是我們全體華人所不能容忍的！

一向以來，華埠的「家醜」都給導遊公司那些「帶街」傳播出去了，遊客到華埠來，帶他們看的是新呂宋巷舊呂宋巷過去的烟賭之區，謀殺的地點，鬼屋等，把華埠的醜惡大事渲染，而藉此多賺這個錢小賬。

還有那荷里活的電影，把中國人描繪成只會作躬打揖，叩頭拖辮露黃牙齒的傢伙，片中的角色非僕人便爲鴉片烟鬼，否則一定是打手

我們能容忍下去嗎？這是二十世紀的七十年代，華人早已抹去了醜惡，發奮圖強，在美國的成就是有目共睹的事實，我們需要鼓勵而非洩氣，我們要朝好的看而不作壞的想，爲甚麼還以烟窟堂門來招徠客人？爲甚麼華埠臘像院不製造鄺友良，楊振寧，李政道，李卓皓的臘像？國父孫中山先生在三藩市的革命活動，也是早年華埠很珍貴的史實，爲甚麼不製造一個孫中山先生在天后廟街宣揚革命的羣衆場面？難道只有賭王陳天申在天后廟街的剪髮舖被謀殺才值票價一塊七角五分麼？

舉凡公衆展覽的事業都有教育意義的，華埠臘像館耗了一百五十萬元教育了甚麼？或曰賺錢與教育並不走在同一道路上，那麼臘像館便毋須放個孔夫子的臘像，說甚麼教化門生了，索性製一個「亞彩」（華埠第一名交際花）的裸體臘像，令人看看東方美人的內相，這麼一來，一定會門庭如市呢。

覆黃伯炎讀友：「中國人與狗不准內進」的牌子，據說是曾在上海法租界的公園出現的，想當是法國人的「傑作」了。

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留美青年對錢的看法

中國留學生人數之多，已佔美國外來學生之前一二位，估計自民國四十年以後，到五十八年爲止，一共十九年，每年以留學和其他身份來美的青年，數以千計，再加四十年以前由大陸直接來的，和由香港來的，合計當在兩萬人以上，而他（她）們的收入，都是中上階級，所以除掉生活費用之外；是可以有相當積蓄的。

但實際上並沒有看到他們有多少銀行存款，由這裡就涉及留美青年對錢的觀念問題，他們對錢的觀念，已隨着美國人的觀念變化，和過去來美做工的「唐人」對錢的觀念不同，華埠的中國人，是主張年輕吃苦賺錢，匯錢回國，養育家眷，買田置屋，以備老年返國養老，而且他們賺錢很難，視錢如命，不願隨便花掉，現代留學青年，思想新穎，賺錢較易而多，一切已經西化，觀念自然不同，生活講求享受（視錢如命的較少），視錢爲生活享受的手段，寧願多購用品，採取分期付款辦法，寅支卯糧，情願負債度日，而不願吃苦積錢，這當然是受了美國社會風氣的轉變。因爲有了兩次世界大戰的經驗，教人對於財富的看法大有不同，認爲與其留存待變，變得一文不值，化爲烏有，不如現在享受爲愈，加以各國實行紙幣以來，人民無法控制自己的財富價值，多積只有多損失，而到老年是否能夠享受得到，還是問題，不如求現實生活享受爲愈，西方人的對錢觀念既然如此，誰不寧願即時享受？因有上面各種因素，現代留美青年，都是懂得花錢的，不會被錢所役使。

留美中國青年，仿傚西人的作風，改變對錢的觀念，不過於重視錢，不做守財奴，以現在的收入，照顧現在的生活，而不像過去的華僑，只知賺錢，不會用錢，況今日社會，已推行社會安全制度，只要你思想稍新，隨着時代過生活，是不愁老了沒有飯吃的。

美式民主

報載美國艾格紐副總統在二月初旬，參加美國加省某地舉行的高爾夫球賽，由於力大技拙，把那顆硬綳綳的高爾夫球打到觀衆堆裡，紐副總統準備訪問印地安納省。由於艾格紐副總統屢次出皮漏，該省省政府所在地的印地安納波里斯市政府向省議會提出議案，於二月十六日通過決議：「嚴禁艾格紐副總統在印地安納波里斯打高爾夫」。

同一天，艾格紐副總統曾任省長的美里蘭省省議會，也通過了一項決議：「我們希望艾格紐先生到月球上去打高爾夫。但是如月球上有生物時，則不應送他到月球。」

前一陣子，美國尼克遜總統去到某大學，有些學生示威，拾起地上的雪團擲擊他，場面極爲難堪。尼克遜靈機一動，也俯身拾起雪團，用力擲了過去，把難堪的場面立即化爲輕鬆的氣氛。

這兩件小事，我覺得充份表現了美國式民主。美式民主是否值得推崇，在此不加討論，但國民代表的議會，不因副總統之尊而一切依順、沉默。美國總統也不因有人搗他的蛋而怒顏相對，下令鎮壓取締。議會的決議和尼克遜的舉止，又何等幽默？

我希望我們中國的大員們也有這種機智與幽默。如能與老百姓微笑相處，多多規勸，自

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古巴僑胞走投無路

古巴變色後，當時一般人總以爲近在美國卧榻之旁，他不會長久的，故多不打算離去。及後逐漸情勢緊迫，而一九六二年後已斷絕交通，欲走不得。同時有等已置業在古巴，不走難，走也難。要走的只有冒險乘艇逃亡，因此而喪生的華僑，已有多人，及一九六五年下半年，一度由在美之親友放艇來接，曾去過一批。至六五年底，古巴與美國訂約，准許難民赴美，由美派機接運，但要美方有親友申請，始能在古方申請，申請後依次起程。但申請亦有問題，非至親或至好，不易答允申請，而且自一九六五年十一月開始，至翌年五月，古巴已停止准許申請。因此，一下間找不到人申請，或往還信函討論未妥而至延誤者，大有人在。就是已申請的，亦不知候到何時才能起程，因爲古巴共幹們能力太差，辦事亦糊塗，至去年底已去到十八萬號，但有等編號在七八萬號的尚不能走者，故就不能不要另想辦法。這辦法唯一是向西班牙走，然此路又非財不行，每人機票要三百多美元，而且到西班牙後沒工做，又需一筆費用，這事就大成問題了。是以老大不能離古者固多，就是少壯不能離古者，亦大有人在，食不飽，住不安，穿不暖，其苦況眞不可言喻。

華僑出國多無護照，即使有護照，因年月已久，多已過期，中華民國使館下旗歸去的時候，對僑胞之去留，不但沒有吩咐，而僑胞前去請領護照，竟領不到。至六一年後，有許多僑胞就只得加入古巴籍，有古巴之護照尚可申請出國。而倒霉的是，凡持古巴護照者，出國前要去做苦同牛馬的田工一兩年不等，至六四後年始有由親友代向美方領到中華民國之護照，但發護照之限期爲半年，而古巴申請出國候機就要兩年，寄去美國展期，常會遺失。而且步到原始時代了，常要兩個月才到達，這樣困阻，僑胞們就只有着急慌亂。寄去既不能，唯有再領，至七〇年上半年，駐美總領事館忽說不發新照，要將舊照寄去展期，僑胞們更徬徨無措。僑胞們都殷切希望駐美大使館體念此中苦情，妥籌補救辦法，最好能再發新照，否則出具證明書證明舊照有效，或委託某使館就近代簽轉期，或電西班牙駐古巴使館過期護照仍准予簽署入境，讓僑胞能脫出地獄。

僑胞們直接去得美國的還無問題，如來西班牙，問題極多，如有相識之親友先來還可以，如無相識之親友先來，一下飛機身無分毫，就動彈不得，許多人明知此苦，但亦不能不來，因不來之苦更甚，而且是永遠的。其次到西班牙後在西班牙無工可做，持中國護照者，他在護照上就蓋有戳記，聲明不准做工，現在雖有少數有工的，俱係黑市，正因如此，而工價就低。我們與西班牙有邦交，竟亦無人理會，看上去眞要流落在西班牙了。

（羅文寄自西班牙）

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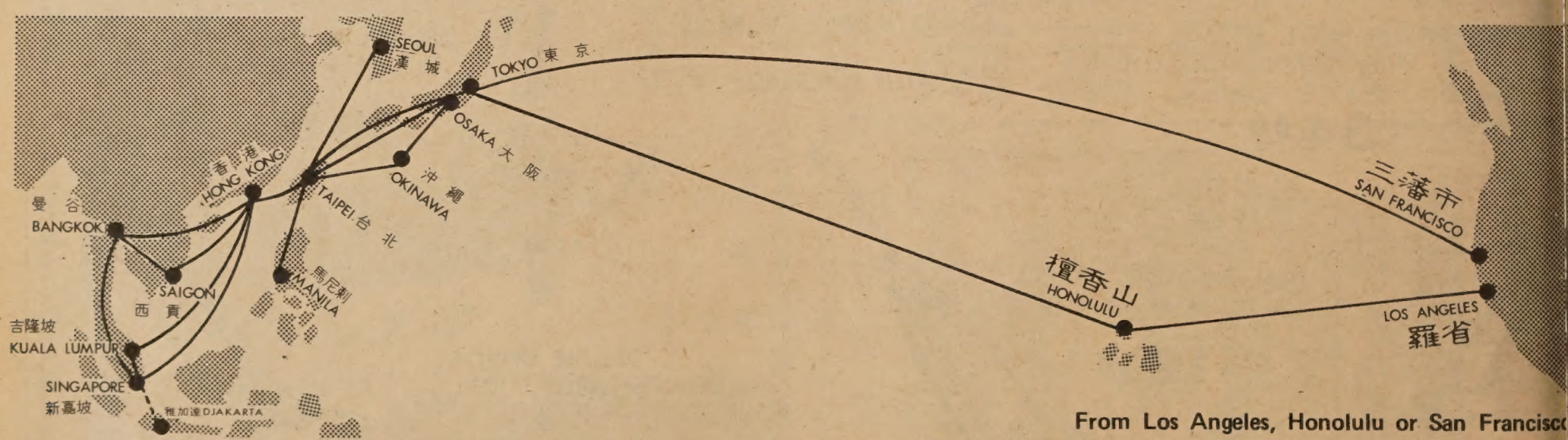

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時者金也

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無出息

新移民每嘆入息不夠，生活清苦。

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縮褲政策

英國「裁縫」雜誌，選出世界服裝最佳男子，毛澤東居其一焉。

金山客曰：毛澤東之成爲世界服裝最佳男子，恐與其「不要褲子，只要核子」之主張有關，現在流行世界之「熱褲」，亦可名爲「核褲」，實脫胎於中共大陸縮褲政策也。

擴張性

日本國民健康進步，營養日佳，生長高度，有顯著增高，亦其好侵畧喜擴張之表現歟？

金山客曰：日本人之身體

得咳笑○○○ 現場錄音

半合法言語

甲：而家香港的青年人正在推動中文爲合法言語。

乙：啱啦，要適應環境囉嗎？

甲：講起適應環境，我地唐人埠應推動一種半合法言語先之啱。

乙：乜嘢叫做半合法言語？

甲：即係半中半西嘅言語，如「奧勞森」、「啤啤仔」之類。

睡相難看

弟弟：阿哥呀，你瞓覺搞個樣眞係得人驚嘅喲，噫起棚牙，流晒口水。

哥哥：眞係咁難睇，我唔信。

弟弟：好容易喲，唔信你今晚瞓着覺個陣時，自己揸面鏡睇吓唔係清楚囉。

（左）華振子長爲（左前）婦夫鈴鍾張領僑之令郎元亦月彌元亦郎令之。影合人家與祝慶

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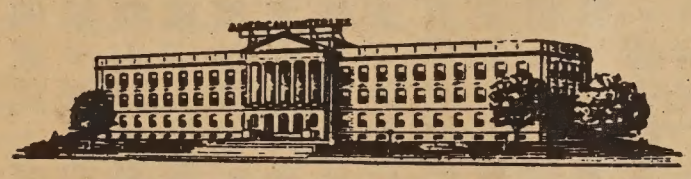

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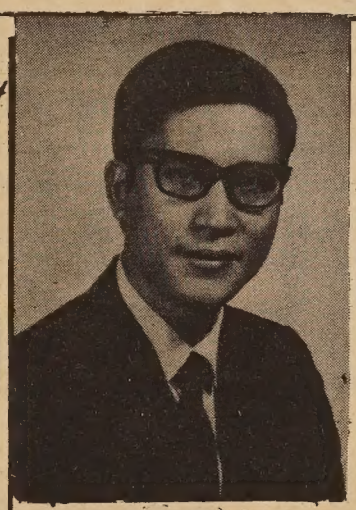

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加省人生活在危險邊緣

Racism charged in Houston rape case

美洲華僑工程學會學行獎金學獎贈捐（二右）校同林授教程工木土大加，會餐金學獎贈捐（二右）校同林授教程工木土千元，由其人夫將支票交該會會長收。（蔡振華攝）

四月十八日是三藩市一九零六年大地震的六十五週年紀念，那次大地震把整個城市都毀了，可幸在一二十年內重建起來，像「火鳳凰」一樣新生。近數十年來，市民對那一場噩夢似的大災難早已忘掉了，只是由於月前的羅省大地震又促起了加省居民的警覺，三藩市市參事會曾開會商討地震防患方案，但天災是不能防的，只是盡了人爲的力量使災情減輕而已。

其實不自今日開始，加省早已在危險邊緣，大地震是隨時可能爆發的。

加省的人早就知道他們是生活在大災難的邊緣，地殼上最長而又最顯著的裂痕 SAN ANDREAS FAULT 橫過整個加省，並且每月都引動幾百次地震，很多地震學家早已發出極多的警告，指出這條裂縫正在無情地醞釀一次與一九零六年破壞了三藩市大部份的地震強度相當的大地震。

根據大部份的統計，如果眞的發生一次這樣猛烈的地震，對於七十年代的都市化之加省所產生的影響，可以與一次原子彈爆炸所具有的破壞力相比。雖然如此，那些最可能受地震災禍破壞的城市，並沒有顯示出絲毫挽救生命的意圖。

舉例來說，直到一九五八年，羅省的建築條例還禁止建築高過十六層的樓宇，但較爲進步的建築材料的發明，加上了水泥和鋼架，早已把這條規例從法律典籍上除去。雖然好些建築師一再保證他們的建築物是完全不怕地震之侵襲，但那些大公無私的觀察家，却不苟同這個說法。羅省縣災難辦事處的華倫說：「最高的摩天大廈可能不會倒塌，但那些震碎了的玻璃從五十樓那麼高，跌落在路上的人身上，那又怎麼辦呢？」

一個更爲明顯的威脅，是那些建築物的地理位置所引起的，很多建築商好像有意跟災難開玩笑似的，在裂縫附近築起成千上萬的樓宇區，這種愚蠢的做法並不限於那些無知的建築師，就算是加省大學在卜技利的足球場，也是築在裂縫附近。但這球場是用水泥築成，而且只是間中才有人使用。

有些科學家對此極表關心，他們正籌商市政所將有可能受地震侵襲的區域的土地收回，不給大衆使用，或至少禁止在這些地區內建築樓宇。另一些科學家則建議向企圖購買這區住宅的人，說明危險的所在。然而，並不是所有的緩和地震措施都只是在空談的階段。在羅省，建築局的官員極擔心市內單邊突出來的數千幢住宅，因此便訂立嚴厲的新法，規定要用足夠穩固的建築材料。但最遺憾的是，那些早已達成的脆弱的山邊樓宇，却不受此項法律的管制。

華埠人語

☆罰票風波

市法官余兆中曾將一持有十九條汽車違例罰票而不繳納罰款的市民阿維判罰五十元，阿氏不予理會，且繼續收款，余法官便將他判刑入獄五天，逢週末服刑。

正在阿氏準備週末入獄之時，他曾委托「法律援助會」協助他，該會律師馬高士爲他上訴至加省高等法院，下令暫停服刑以備聆聽此案。

馬高士謂一個窮人無錢繳罰款不能判刑，余法官則說阿氏被判刑是因爲違抗法庭命令，馬氏辯稱阿氏因無錢而違抗法庭命令。

這案十分有趣，如果阿氏得直，則窮人可不用繳納罰票款了。

☆華人廣播協會

華人廣播協會所主辦之電視實用英語課程，共六十五課，每課半小時，將於九月間在本市第五號電台映播，由劉英倫任教。

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（下轉第十五頁）

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